THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 199 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Vice-Presidential Fight Is Climax of Convention; Wallace-Truman in Lead

Neither of two leading contenders has enough pledged votes to be sure of victory.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, July 21—Sharpening the contest for Vice-President in an open tug of war between Henry A. Wallace and Henry S. Truman, caucuses today disclosed 215 pledged and claimed votes for the incumbent and 181 for the Missouri Senator as the nomination roll call began in the Democratic National Convention.

With both leading contestants short of the 589 votes needed for nomination, the name of Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama was the first to be placed in nomination, a favorite-son candidate.

Vice-President Wallace, fighting for renomination and his political future, has gained delegates since he arrived personally on the convention scene.

Senator Truman has great strength and like Mr. Wallace is personally acceptable to President Roosevelt as running mate. He is the choice of the big city leaders, including Robert E. Hannegan, National Chairman.

Leading dark horses, including Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Scott W. Lucas of Illinois and Associate Justice William O. Douglas, would be available if a Wallace-Truman deadlock develops.

Others in Running

Others in the running, as the process of nominating speeches and seconding motions began, included Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, Keynote Speaker, Gov. J. M. Broughton of North Carolina, Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, and others.

Into the early hours of the morning a conference of the old-line Democratic Party city leaders, or "bosses," canvassed the delicate situation which threatens to rupture the already endangered Party harmony. An actual bolt has occurred by some members of the Texas delegation, and the restiveness of southern delegates is increasingly evident.

In the legendary "smoke-filled room," the pro-Truman, anti-Wallace leaders canvassed the situation until 1:30 a. m. They included Chairman Hannegan, Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, Postmaster General Frank

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Associated Press

Convention Scene

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace is pictured on the Stadium floor during the convention. He is shown turning to greet a delegate while the crowd presses close to him on the convention floor.

Roosevelt to Emphasize America's World Role

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, July 21—As it emerges from President Roosevelt's dramatic naval-base acceptance speech and from the terms of its White House-approved platform, the Democratic Party's fourth-term campaign to govern the nation another four years began today with these promises and these problems:

1. It aligns itself more strongly and unequivocally than ever behind full-bodied American participation in a world organization to secure the peace and "to use the armed forces of the sovereign nations for joint action" to prevent future aggression.

2. It in no way "buries" the New Deal or suggests that it is a complete social reform of the past. It projects the New Deal conception of government as the key to its solution of postwar economic and social problems. It pledges itself to the enactment of "additional humanitarian, labor, social, and farm legislation as needs arise."

3. It finds that its presidential nominee, whom this convention had chosen even before it met, apparently is undertaking to assure the American people that there will be no fifth term for Franklin D. Roosevelt. As the President put it to the delegates and to the electorate last night that, come war or peace at the end of the next four years, "in any

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Text of Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance speech: Page 8

Andes Hold Wealth, Need Social Aids

Mineral wealth continues to make the Andes one of the more heavily populated zones in South America. Today's article in the series on "Uncensored South America" finds ample opportunities for pioneer social workers where "no religious or social agency yet in the field has done more than hold a lighted match to the entrance of deep social caverns." First Page, Second Section.

Can Beans Now Is Appeal Made To Housewives

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If New England housewives know their beans—they should can them now.

Supplies of snap beans are at peak levels in Massachusetts today—in fact, one market gardener is reported to have just plowed over an acre of land containing 300 bushels of string beans ready to be harvested. It would have cost him more, he explained, to have them picked and boxed than he would have received at wholesale.

Such waste of good food must be prevented. Housewives can do their part in this effort by using this week end to can beans toward next winter's needs, according to Miss Eleanor Bateman, State Nutritional Specialist.

Be Discriminating

"And, it's smart to be discriminating," Miss Bateman added, as she urged home canners to be "choosy"—selecting only young, tender beans if they would not be disappointed with the results later on.

Many Victory Gardeners, she continued, do not begin to can their snap beans until they have become too old for table use. "They don't get any younger after they are canned," she added, and it would be better, if the beans have got ahead too far, to let them develop into shell beans, or dry them for use as baked beans.

Touching on market garden conditions in the State, Louis A. Webster, Agricultural Commissioner, said that the surplus bean situation had become quite acute. Boston market reports for the last few days show arrivals of more than 2,000 bushel boxes of snap beans daily. Because of this glut, these are bringing only from 50 cents to $1.25 a bushel, wholesale.

Harvesting Costs

Actually, most market gardeners have to pay this much merely to get their beans harvested. The general rate being paid boys and girls for harvesting snap beans today ranges around 75 cents a bushel—some farmers pay less, and some are obliged to pay a little more.

But, this cost, plus that of new bushel boxes at 22 cents each, and with transportation costs to market added, doesn't exactly add up to a profit, the Commissioner indicated, by way of appreciation of the difficulties being faced today by many market gardeners.

"A gardener could be naturally optimistic and go ahead and harvest and ship his crop, on the chance that somebody would buy

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

U. S. Forces on Guam Drive In From Beach; Terror Reigns in Reich

Associated Press

'Und Willst Du Nicht . . .'

Hitler today cannot be quite sure who is loyal and who is not. But he and his henchmen are proceeding in line with the German maxim: "Und willst du nicht mein Bruder sein, dann schlag ich dir den Schädel ein"—either you act as my brother or I'll bash in your head.

War plants in Germany hit in 2,500-plane attack—Soviet sweep imperils Lwow.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American Marines and infantry have landed on the Island of Guam.

The landing began yesterday after a 17-day softening up of the Island's defenses ending in four solid days of battering by Admiral Spruance's battleships.

The attack came only 13 days after the complete occupation of Saipan, 130 miles to the northeast in the Marianas.

The Marianas range from Uracas, which is 900 miles from Tokyo, to Guam, 1,565 miles from the Japanese Capital.

Saipan already is being used as a base from which to bomb the Japanese Bonin and Kazan Islands to the north, which are about 700 miles from Tokyo.

Resistance to the first landings on Guam was described by Admiral Nimitz as moderate. However, the caves and valleys of the interior offer plenty of cover for the Japanese, estimated as numbering possibly 20,000.

So deep is the impression made on the Japanese by the rapid encroachments of Admiral Spruance's formidable Fifth Fleet that Japan is in political turmoil. General Chennault is reported as predicting from his headquarters in China that if Germany is defeated this year, Japan's fall will follow within six months.

In Normandy, the bad weather that has prevailed through so large a period of the invasion operations continued to deluge the American and British forces, impeding the movements of the armored divisions.

Little activity was reported from the Americans around St Lô, while in the east, General Montgomery's troops reinforced their positions around the captured town of Troarn, and advanced a mile south of Caen.

However, the air forces were busy. Some 2,500 American planes inflicted heavy attacks on Regensburg, Schweinfurt, and other German homes of war industry. Of these planes, 2,000 took off from Britain. The rest, which penetrated to within 125 miles of Berlin, went from Italian bases.

Better weather was helping the Allied forces in Italy. On the east coast, the Poles had pushed on 15 miles northwest of Ancona, halfway to the port of Fano. On the west, where the Germans were giving some difficulty by dropping shells into Livorno (Leghorn), which the Fifth Army entered two days ago, patrols continued to cross to the north bank of the Arno, presumably with the object of encircling Florence.

In Russia, the main operation appeared to be around Lwow, the great communications center just north of the Carpathians, which the Russians were on the point of hemming in from the north and south. Some units were only five miles from the city. The main activity to the north was around Dvinsk, 100 miles east of Warsaw, where the Red Army was pushing directly into Lithuania.

Guam:

American Troops Fight Way Inland

United States Marines and infantry are pouring ashore on Guam, first American territory seized by the Japanese, and fighting their way inland under cover of a pulverizing aerial and warship bombardment, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced.

The landings, a quick follow-up

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Behind the Attack on Hitler

Gestapo Reigns: A News Summary

By Charles Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and its Berlin Correspondent during Hitler's rise to power

Terrorism and incipient revolt wracked Germany with new strains today in the wake of a bomb plot from which Hitler escaped with only minor injuries.

A group of German generals—long expected to form the nucleus of revolt against the Nazi Party when the military situation became desperate—appears to have been behind the plot against the Führer.

Unconfirmed reports from Stockholm said that the revolt of two German divisions in Russian-besieged East Prussia had precipitated the outbreak. The reports were attributed by the Associated Press to a traveler reaching Sweden from Germany.

Broken communications masked actual conditions in the Reich. American and British correspondents in neutral Switzerland were protesting censorship which blocked their cables on the German crisis.

Seriousness of the situation is admitted in radiocasts by the German leaders themselves. Security measures out of all proportion to the announced dimensions of the plot have been taken.

The controlled Nazi propaganda machine, as is to be expected, began thundering that Hitler and his cohorts had the situation in hand. Late today, however, additional privately monitored radio reports indicated that the revolting generals were in actual control of the buildings of the Army Command in Berlin.

But there is ample evidence to justify the interpretation that Germany has been struck by an upheaval that may carry major consequences. For again—almost as in June of 1934—the Nazis have been forced to turn to their one final weapon of control. They are purging their internal enemies to maintain themselves in power.

The Berlin Radio said that Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck, former Chief of the German General Staff, was "no longer among living persons." Apparently the purge was gathering momentum.

A German Transocean News Agency (propaganda) radiocast said that "certain precautionary measures" were taken last night in the center of Berlin. The char-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Army Faces Fact The War Is Lost

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and its Berlin correspondent in 1939 and 1940

WASHINGTON, July 21 — Here where the grand strategy of this war has been planned and its execution directed, the news of an attempted military revolt in Germany against Hitler is received as complete confirmation of Washington's own estimates of how very well the war is going.

But there is cautious reserve as to what effect it may have on the concluding phase of the war.

The known facts are assumed, beyond any reasonable doubt, to show that the time has come when the calculating, traditional German military mind has come to the conclusion that this war is lost and that it is high time to cut losses, salvage the German war machine, and go underground with preparations for the next war.

Expected Reaction

No matter how big or how trivial the actual plot against Hitler, it has all the earmarks of the expectable reaction of the professional German military mind to

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Internal Crisis Seethes in Reich

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and Berlin Correspondent during Hitler's entire prewar rule

LONDON, July 21 — The attempted assassination of Hitler is evidence of Germany's greatest internal crisis since the outbreak of the war especially since official German comment attributes it to dissatisfaction among a section of the German General Staff.

It is not overoptimism to assume that here is one wide crack in the facade of German resistance through which real rotten conditions of the Third Reich can be correctly seen.

German official statements upon this affair have hitherto given only the most cryptic and scanty information concerning the actual happenings, but as on such occasions in the past, Nazi propaganda has concentrated all its efforts upon the condemnation of a particular group of persons upon which they wish to concentrate guilt.

In this case according to Hitler's radiocast it is "a very small clique of ambitious, irresponsible, and, at the same time criminally stupid officers who have formed

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—July 21, 1944

Boston: Wastepaper Drive Is Nearing Record

A 371,460-pound collection of wastepaper in Wards 15 to 18 yesterday brought the four-day total for Boston to 1,066,920 pounds, which approached the 1,438,326-pound mark established in five days in April. Today's effort may break the record. [Page 5.]

Servicemen overseas have praised work of Boys' Camps, Inc., which this summer will have taken thousands of boys and girls off Boston's streets and sent them to the country. [Page 2.]

As an extension of its New England office, preparatory to inaugural of air service to Boston from Cleveland and Hartford, United Air Lines today announced the appointment of Edward V. Whallon, as New England district traffic manager, to the Boston office. [Page 2.]

Launching a "winterizing" campaign, the War Production Board today announced that materials to seal homes against heat loss this coming winter in the face of the alarming shortages of coal, oil, and wood, are now available to New England home owners. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Province of Rome Transfer Is Set

Province of Rome, including Vatican City, will be transferred to the Italian Government Aug. 15, as well as the provinces of Frosinone and Littoria, the Allied Control Commission in Italy announced. Already under control of the Italian Government are the provinces of Foggia, Campobasso, Benevento, Avellino, and all of Naples except the commune of Naples, still an Allied military zone.

French patriots at Crugey blew up munition dumps supplying German Air Force bases in eastern France, destroying approximately 10,000 tons of munitions in more than 7,000 rail cars between June 19 and 22, authoritative French informants in London announced.

Resignation of Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jenoe Rasz in the puppet cabinet of Field Marshal Doeme Sztojay was reported by the Bern Radio.

Turkish ships have been ordered into Turkish harbors without delay and all navigation in Turkish waters of the Black Sea has been suspended, the German-controlled Vichy Radio said in an unconfirmed report.

Italian Government, seated in Rome, has called up the 1923 and 1924 classes of the Italian Army, the London Radio announced.

Washington: 1944 Wheat Crop to Be Allocated

This year's wheat supply will be allocated by the War Food Administration even though the current domestic crop outlook is the best in the nation's history, the WFA announced. [Financial Page.]

The Office of Defense Transportation has approved purchase of approximately 5,000 new school busses this year, ODT Director J. Monroe Johnson said.

The Office of Price Administration announced it is no longer necessary to advertise for a lost ration book to obtain a replacement. The OPA, however, gave local boards discretionary power to require advertisement where they deemed fit.

National: Elevator Operators Strike in Detroit

A strike of 35 elevator operators and 10 engineers for higher wages left 1,000 guests at the Hotel Statler in Detroit without services. Most of the hotel's remaining 655 employees went out in sympathy.

A naval board of inquiry was called into session in San Francisco in an attempt to determine the cause of the Port Chicago, Calif., ammunition depot explosion which caused 322 fatalities and upward of $6,000,000 property damage.

Only Minor Dispute Upsets Harmony of Bay Staters

Massachusetts delegates to the Democratic Convention decided today to give Henry A. Wallace 12 votes, Senator Harry S. Truman 12 votes, and Senator Alben W. Barkley 5½ votes for the vice-presidential nomination on the first ballot.

Rhode Island delegates decided to give their 10 votes to Senator Truman on the first ballot.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 21—Most members of the Massachusetts delegation were leaving for home today reasonably satisfied with the results of the convention, and thankful to the Windy City for three cool days—at least cooler than those provided for the Republicans last month.

There lingered, however, a small dissension which developed unexpectedly yesterday when a group of delegates, supporters of James A. Farley for the Presidency, protested the official recording of the entire 34 votes of the Bay State delegation for Mr. Roosevelt.

Only three delegates were on the

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Friday, July 21, 1944

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Financial Pages	12, 13
Hollywood Letter	4
Radio Timetable	4
Rhode Island Letter	5
Sports Page	15
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	10
Goodness and Greatness (With Italian Translation)	
Today's Woman	14
Traveltalks	9
Advertising	
Amusements (grouped)	4
Classified	15
Hotels and Resorts (grouped)	9
Restaurants (grouped)	15

Weather Predictions

Clear and Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Taft Plans to Ease Controls Of Reading Matter to Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—Controversy over the federal law giving the Army censorship powers over reading matter for the armed forces was eased here today, following Senator Robert A. Taft's conference with representatives of publishers, radio, and the Army, yesterday, when he said he would sponsor a liberalizing amendment to the bill.

Senator Taft, author of the Title 5 of the Soldiers Vote Act providing the censorship, said he would introduce legislation next month to make the provisions of the bill, which have aroused storms of protest, more flexible.

As title 5 now stands, it prohibits books containing "political argument or political propaganda of any kind designed or calculated to affect the result of any election" for Federal office from being distributed to Army or Navy personnel. The broadness of the provision has resulted in frequent rejections merely "to play safe."

At the closed conference in the Luncheon Club, the Army was represented by Col. Robert Cutler, co-ordinator for the Army of the Soldiers Vote Act; Lieut. Col. Ray L. Trautman, of the Army Library Service, and Col. Franklin Forsberg, officer in charge of the weekly army magazine Yank.

"Anyone may send any kind of political literature or books to soldiers and the act prohibits the slightest censorship of such material," Senator Taft declared, ex-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

One Man 'Occupies' Guam: Flier Rescued After 17 Days

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, July 21 — Lieut. William R. Mooney of St. Joseph, Mo., has just returned here after being rescued from Guam after a one-man occupation which lasted 17 days.

He was the first American to return from Guam since the Japanese took it on Dec. 13, 1941.

The young fighter pilot, who had flown in attacks on Wake, Marcus, and Saipan Islands, was making his third Guam run on June 16th when Japanese ack-ack cut his oil pressure so that his engine froze. Lieutenant Mooney struggled from his plane as it went under and inflated his one-man emergency rubber boat.

He paddled to keep himself away from the island, but fell asleep at night and awoke the next morning to find himself within seven or eight miles of land.

Paddled to Shore

Undiscovered by rescue ship or plane, Lieutenant Mooney decided to paddle to shore. Losing two of his five cans of water, he managed to reach a rock shelf, where he slept, using his overturned inflated boat for a mattress.

After that, he lost all track of time. He spent all but three nights ashore and all but three days at sea. He spent his entire time until just before his rescue without meeting any other human.

His food, during his stay, consisted of emergency rations—vitamins, chewing gum, malted-milk tablets, candy—occasional coconuts, a fern tree which he found very bitter, pig weed—"not bad" because its moisture relieved his thirst—raw fish, and crabs.

Caught Rain Water

Lack of water was more serious than lack of food. He tried rock pools and found the water oversalty. Once he found dripping water in a cave that wasn't too briny, so drank. A rain storm saved the situation when he was down to a quarter of a can. He caught the rain and filled his life jacket with water by blowing it into the air intake valve.

Lieutenant Mooney said he wasn't particularly worried about being rescued. He became a light sleeper because of the constant drone of Japanese planes overhead.

The afternoon he was rescued, he started toward Guam as usual when someone ashore began shooting at him with a rifle. He went in three times and always drew fire. Finally, he decided to go in anyway. On the way he picked up a floating coconut and drank its milk. Suddenly several United States fighters flew over, strafing the beach. Lieutenant Mooney cut open his water can, flashed at the planes, was recognized and pretty soon two Kingfishers appeared. One picked him up.

By then Lieutenant Mooney's clothes were in rags and his stout marine shoes in shreds.

The Kingfisher's mother ship was a battlewagon which brought Lieutenant Mooney back here.

Prayer Tops 'Bop' In Shark Control

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP)—The sea manual differs, but Staff Sergeant Jerrold O. Eis of Dodge City, Kan., thinks he has the best method for combating sharks.

He and four other men spent seven days on a raft after their plane was forced down in the South Pacific.

"The book said to bop them on the nose," Sergeant Eis related. "We did, but that only made them madder. So we let them alone and prayed."

Only Slight Rift Upsets Harmony of Bay Staters

Continued from Page 1

floor when the roll was taken late in the afternoon. William H. Burke, Jr., of Northampton, State Committee Chairman, answering the roll, reported, as was his legal right under the circumstances, all Massachusetts votes for the President.

Coming to the floor after the roll had been completed, Delegates William J. Foley and Michael Ward, both of Boston, protested that because of a misunderstanding over the program, they and several others who would have voted for Mr. Farley were unable to be present. The protest was denied by the chair.

Mr. Foley charged that most of the delegation, some of them Farley supporters, were at the time of the roll attending a dinner given by Mayor Maurice Tobin of Boston, strong backer of Mr. Roosevelt.

As each of the 68 delegates have one-half vote, a total of four or five votes would have gone to Mr. Farley, Mr. Ward and Mr. Foley claim. A quick survey of the delegates, however, did not disclose the name of other Farley supporters. Several of those who attended the Tobin dinner said they knew the roll would be taken while they were absent but as they were for Mr. Roosevelt and they knew the Chairman would cast the delegation vote for Mr. Roosevelt, they felt it was not necessary to be on hand.

Mayor Tobin declared that the change of program was well-known, and denied that more than one or two votes would have gone for Mr. Farley.

All the rest of the votes of the New England contingent went to Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency. The Vice-Presidency, was, up to the time of the ballot, a "toss-up," with the same latent strength for Henry A. Wallace evident among New England delegates, but with Senator Harry Truman being mentioned prominently.

While former Gov. James M. Curley was present at the dinner given by Mayor Tobin, the two have shown no inclination here to work together more closely than political expedience demands in their respective campaigns at home.

Bay State Soldiers in D-Day Roles Helped in Camouflage and Signal Work

Camouflage, supply and communications assignments preparing for D-Day were ably performed by 10 Bay State soldiers, according to information from the Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, recently.

Three Massachusetts men, Corporal David D. Ryder of Dartmouth, Private Bruno Scali of Boston, and Second Lieut. Richard L. Evans of Medford helped conceal the jumping-off points for invasion forces.

Hundreds of tons of steel chicken wire, garnished with steel wool, tons of ordinary wire, and thousands of boughs furnished the framework on which burlap bags were cleverly arranged to make concealment so complete that no soldier or vehicle was lost through enemy air activity while at the invasion bases.

Furnishing one of the spots from which ordnance supplies were drawn for the invasion is a special depot in Ulster where two Bay State soldiers have been stationed. Capt. Myer Feingold of Chelsea and Corporal Samuel M. Apter are the ordnance men.

Prime function of the depot is to keep ready for issue to combat outfits ordnance items as small as firing pins and as large as the complete assembly of a 155 mm. howitzer. Lieut. Col. Otto N. Brinkman of Niantic, Conn., commands the depot.

Details are now available of the stupendous communications job which faced signal corps experts as the many camps established for invasion bases were linked for message transmission.

Existing facilities in the marshalling areas, controlled by the English Post Office, were placed at the disposal of the communications experts who had learned their jobs from Alaska to Panama.

Five Massachusetts men, working day and night shifts as the D-Day deadline approached, were Corporal John C. Steverman, signalman, of Brookline, Private Donald Price, switchboard operator of Worcester; Private Francis Murphy of Chicopee; Private James J. Brown, messenger, of Somerville, and Pfc. Paul O. Acton, signalman, of Framingham.

Saltonstall High In Primary Vote

Official figures in last week's primary election released today disclosed that Governor Saltonstall, running unopposed for the Republican nomination for United States Senate, received more votes than any other candidate in either party. The Governor's total was 189,825.

The official tabulation, announced by Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, shows that 215,076 Republican and 226,420 Democratic votes were cast. In Boston 102,031 Democrats went to the polls and 18,078 Republicans cast their votes.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, unopposed for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, received 172,059 votes and State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley, unopposed for the Democratic nomination for that office, received 169,178.

The official tabulation in Statewide contests in which there was opposition follows:

Republican

Lieutenant Governor

Robert F. Bradford	106,684
Jarvis Hunt	37,866
Rudolph F. King	33,860
Daniel E. McLean	12,780
William McMasters	6,142

State Treasurer

Fred J. Burrell	92,221
Laurence Curtis	91,572

State Auditor

Frank A. Goodwin	108,036
Russell A. Wood	65,028
Wallace A. Stearns	17,049

Attorney General

Clarence A. Barnes	110,723
James E. Farley	53,071
Charles Fairhurst	24,502

Democratic

Governor

Maurice J. Tobin	131,899
Francis X. Hurley	78,084

Lieutenant Governor

John B. Carr	61,222
John S. Sullivan	55,140
Alexander F. Sullivan	53,267
Alfred P. Farese	13,754

Secretary of State

John M. Bresnahan (later withdrew)	99,373
Margaret M. O'Riordan	75,973

State Treasurer

John E. Hurley	118,955
Michael A. O'Leary	24,525
John F. Welch	20,040
Francis C. McKenna	15,886

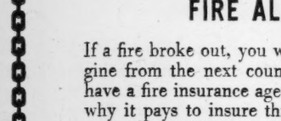
Attorney General

Francis E. Kelly	83,248
Joseph M. McDonough	53,392
Francis D. Harrigan	32,883
John H. Backus	22,454

U. S. Senator

John H. Corcoran	62,537
Joseph Lee	47,514
Richard M. Russell	47,080
Joseph A. Langone	27,317

GO BOSTON CAB
THE DELUXE WAY
Too many accept public convenience as a matter of fact. Many, too, discriminate and accept only a Boston Cab.



5010 KENmore 5010

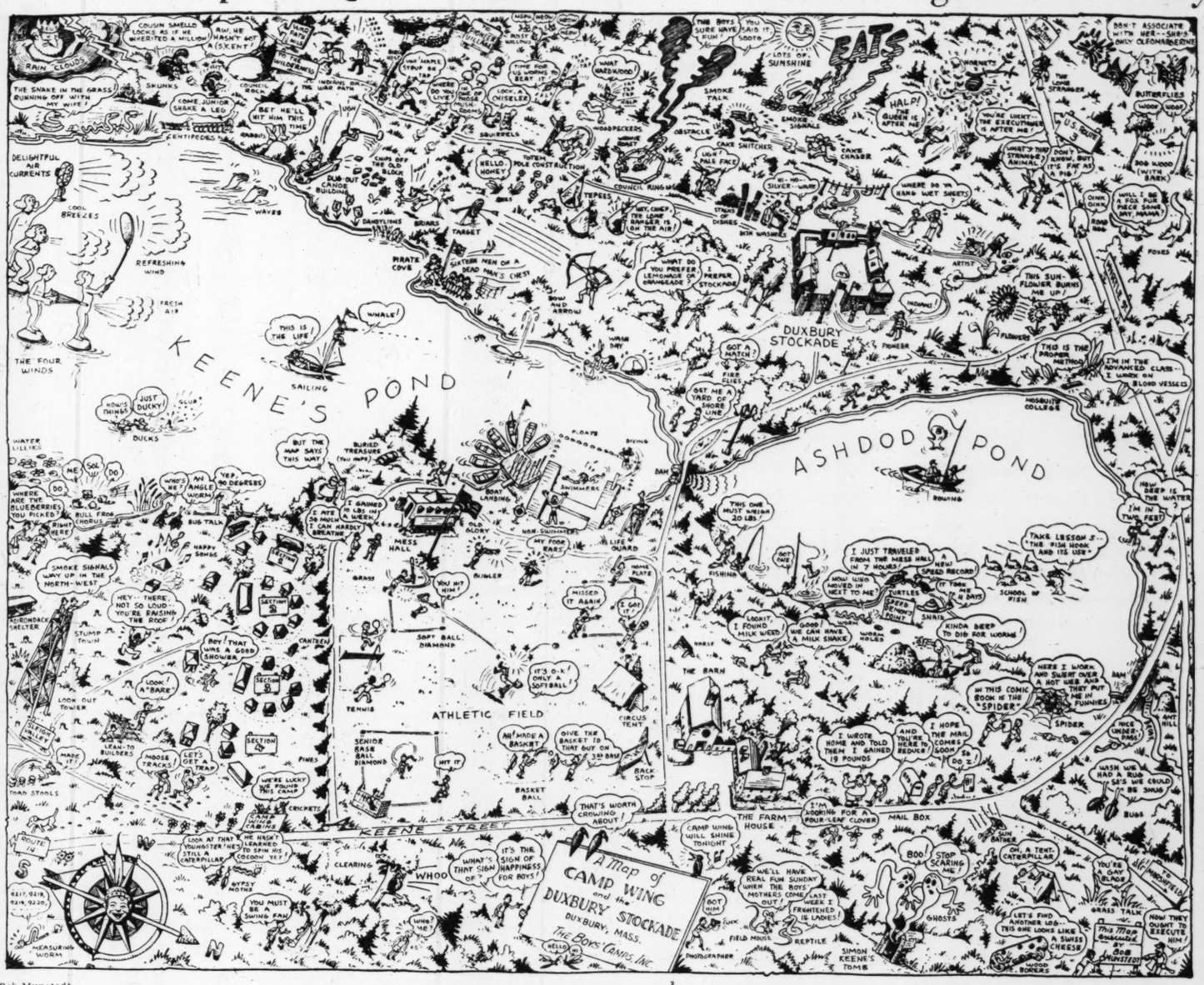
CO-OPERATIVE BANK
Financing
WILL HELP YOU TO HOME OWNERSHIP
INQUIRE at your Nearest
CO-OPERATIVE BANK

WE'RE NEARER THAN YOUR FIRE ALARM BOX

If a fire broke out, you wouldn't want to call an engine from the next county. Likewise, it's better to have a fire insurance agent near at hand, too. That's why it pays to insure through Quincy Mutual. Our agents live right in your own community. That means you get a fair evaluation of your property when you insure and prompt attention should you ever have to file a claim. Just pick up the phone and your local agent is there. For more than 93 years Quincy Mutual has paid all losses promptly, never assessed a policy, always passed on savings as high as 20%. All policies are non-assessable. See your agent now.

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1851
Quincy 69, Massachusetts
SAVE FOR WAR BONDS TO SAVE AMERICA!

Summer Camp Was Quite a Place When Air Forces Sergeant Was a Boy



Bob Munstedt

And Camp Wing and the Duxbury Stockade Still Look Like This to the Boys Who Go From Boston's Hot Streets

Boys' Camps, Inc., who annually send thousands of city youngsters to summer camp, were delighted when they received this drawing of two of their six camps from Sergeant Robert A. Munstedt, U. S. A. A. F., a former camper who is now stationed with a bomber group in New Guinea. The map shows all the funny, strenuous, happy things Sergeant Munstedt remembers as happening to him and his pals at summer camp. Any summer-camping small fry, and most of their parents, will recognize and chuckle over the hundreds of things Sergeant Munstedt remembered. Camp Wing and Duxbury Stockade, side by side, provide wholesome summer vacations to thousands of boys each year whose parents could not afford to send them to the usual summer camp. These camps and others are operated by Boys' Camps, Inc.

Men in the Service Praise The Work of Boys' Camp, Inc.

Thousands of boys and girls will have been taken off Boston's streets this summer and sent to the country by Boys' Camps, Inc.

The other day Arthur T. Burger, Director of the camps, received a word of commendation by Lieut. Commander George F. Foster, who is stationed at a Naval Hospital somewhere in the Pacific. Commander Foster wrote:

"Soon you will be in the summer camp season. This means so much to the boys. Many of the boys who went to camp are now grown up and are in the Service all over the world. Others have made their mark in a career and are doing well. Such camps are the source of a wonderful beginning for not a few of these lads. It means the start of an honest and successful career for them. Such a fine work is not equaled elsewhere."

Last summer, Boys' Camps, Inc., sent 3,806 boys and girls into the country for a wholesome vacation, during which they were taught good habits, self-discipline, and how to get along in a group.

Camp Locations

The camps are: Camp Wing at Duxbury, Mass., given by Mrs. Daniel G. Wing in memory of her husband, and accommodating 350 boys; Duxbury Stockade, also at Duxbury, given by Mrs. William L. Benedict as a memorial to her husband. The buildings of this camp, which are in the form of a Pilgrim stockade, house 50 boys. It is operated all the year round. Camp Mitton at Brewster, Mass., a wilderness camp given by George Mitton, accommodates 50 boys at a time. Camp Lapham at Ashby, Mass., which houses 60 girls, was given by Raymond Lapham in memory of his mother and father. Then there are two caddy camps, one at Oyster Harbors on Cape Cod, the other at Bald Peak, N. H., near Melvin Village.

The camps are financed by voluntary gifts, and because they operate throughout New England, they are not beneficiaries of any community fund. The sum of $15 sends a boy or girl to camp for two weeks while $75 will pay for a whole summer's camping.

That the camping experience thus provided is good for boys is evidenced in the letters being received from former campers now in the armed services. For instance, Private Paul A. Dwinnel, at Camp Brennan, Ill., writes:

Visited Camp Wing

"Last week end when on furlough I made a trip down to Camp Wing and said 'hello' to the counsellors and a lot of the boys. To a person who has had camp experience, the adjustment to army routine is very easy to make. I found it so in my own case. I marveled at the Sunday dinner at the Stockade. I honestly haven't eaten an army meal yet that could touch it, for either the quality or the quantity of the meat. And I was happy to see the boys getting so much milk."

Sergeant Samuel J. Dobie, Jr., with a fighter squadron in New Guinea, wrote:

"There comes a time in everyone's life when he will stop and think back to his youth. Memories! I think that's the most powerful word in the world. Believe me when I say this is the life. Now and only now do I realize what the years I have spent in good old Camp Wing mean to me. It is something that every American youth should be only too glad to enjoy."

A Navy man, Thomas J. Cotton, Jr., rather boyishly recalls: "I can remember when I first went to Camp Wing with Arthur Burger and worked on the Stockade, and making the artificial like. I don't suppose Mr. Burger would remember me, but I well remember spending winters at the Boys' Camp down at Duxbury, when Mrs. Reed made hot biscuits and we ate like kings. I would really love to have some of those biscuits now."

War Workers Halt Day-Old 'Stay-In'

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 21 (AP)—Several hundred workers last night ended a day-old "stay-in" at the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation plant when again informed by Government officials that their services could be used at other plants.

The "stay-in" began after 325 workers were laid off because of a reduction in contracts for navy gun mounts. A total of 1,500 are to go.

Paul Hall and John Murphy, labor representatives of the War Production Board, also told the workers that there was no possibility of any new contracts for the plant "because it would involve extensive retooling."

Marine Posthumously Awarded Medal of Honor

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—A Marine officer who was killed while leading a charge against a Japanese position on Namur Island in Kwajalein atoll, Marshall Islands, has been posthumously awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor, the Navy reported today.

Lieut. John V. Power, the son of George F. and Margaret G. Power, Worcester, Mass., has been awarded the Purple Heart, the Navy reported.

Portuguese Government Honors Fall River Man

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 22 (AP)—Jose Silva, Fall River City Assessor, has been awarded the Grand Cross of Christ, highest civilian award of the Portuguese Government, in recognition of his work in behalf of the Portuguese in the United States.

Word of the award was received by John A. Moniz, Registrar of Voters, from Dr. Joao Antonio de Bianchi, newly appointed Portuguese Ambassador to this country.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

South Lynnfield—Sunday.

Boston Manager

United Air Lines

Edward V. Whallon

Whose appointment as District Traffic Manager of United Air Lines for New England in Boston was announced today by the company.

Air Line Picks New England Traffic Chief

Appointment of Edward V. Whallon as district traffic manager of United Air Lines for New England, with headquartres in Boston, was announced tdoay by Harold Crary, vice-president of the company in charge of traffic.

The announcement marked the first step in United's plans for expansion of its Boston office preparatory to the establishment of the new service which the company was recently authorized by the Civil Aeronautics Board to inaugurate between Boston and Cleveland by way of Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Whallon, who was graduated from Princeton University in 1932, joined United as a ticket agent in New York in 1933. He subsequently became theatrical sales representative for the company in New York, and in 1940 he was promoted to district traffic manager for United in Philadelphia.

At the start of the war, Mr. Whallon was loaned to the Air Transport Association of America to act as liaison officer between the Association and the Air Transport Command of the United States Army Air Forces in Washington. He is returning to United after two years in this capacity to take the Boston post.

Miss Iris Beals, who has been United's office manager in Boston for the past two years, will become Mr. Whallon's assistant. Miss Beals has been identified with air travel in Boston for the last eight years.

Newton Man Bails Out

DYERSBURG, Tenn., July 21 (AP)—Corporal John J. Belton of 116 Hancock Street, Newton, Mass., was among the six crew members of a Flying Fortress who parachuted to safety when their craft developed motor trouble.

Flowers Held Morale Builder At Hospital for Servicemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., July 21—Flowers as a morale builder have proved highly successful according to Col. Edwin A. Noyes, Commanding Officer at the Cushing General Hospital. The patients are expressing grateful enthusiasm to the Garden Club Service, a committee of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts.

"It's the flowers make the difference between somebody caring and not caring," one young soldier on crutches said as he touched the contents of a cart filled with roses, lilies and irises. Another patient, a serious case, from Hawaii, requested a gardenia, which the committee provided.

There are 14 garden clubs assigned to this hospital, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Miner H. A. Evans of Wellesley. Delegations visit the institution on Tuesdays and Fridays, taking flowers for 300 vases. Mrs. Sherman Whipple, Jr., Chairman for the State Garden Club Federation, supervises 20 chairmen working in military and naval hospitals.

The Service not only decorates the wards but also landscapes the Hospital grounds. Patients from the neuro-psychiatric ward have helped to dig holes for shrubs and trees, which will soon be in bloom in a patio outside their windows. Nine such patients have asked to be permitted to help.

Two gardens, 40 by 150 feet each, have been spaded, fertilized and planted by patients. Frank Sellner contributed the plan for dogwood, flowering crab-apple, lilac, birch, hawthorn and fir—the fir so placed that it can be lighted at Christmas.

The Garden Clubs of America, Inc., donated their Founders' Fund of $1,200 for the making of a pit, a kind of sunken garden in a greenhouse where patients can work in winter. The new project initiated by Mrs. Evans has been called by Major Henry B. Elkind of the Hospital staff, "one of the most important phases of occupational therapy."

All Garden Clubs in the State are asked to contribute to the Club Service; monies are pooled and apportioned among the hospitals. Mrs. Evans and her chairmen planned for the Service long before patients arrived at the Hospital. Their first actual contribution was the table decoration for last year's Thanksgiving dinner.

The Junior League of Worcester recently brought an early morning load of flowers, some of which had been picked by contributors at half past four that morning. The girls worked steadily all day, and it was six o'clock before the last cut-off stem was thrown into the rubbish can. Twice a week the faded flowers are removed, and replaced by fresh ones. The schedule is arranged until October.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Clear and Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing and cooler tonight. Saturday fair and continued moderately cool. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Clearing and cooler tonight. Saturday partly cloudy, little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Clearing and cooler tonight. Saturday fair, little change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:02 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Saturday, 1:11 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Can Beans Now Is Appeal Made To Housewives

Continued from Page 1

them. He might figure that if he plowed them under, he'd lose everything, whereas by shipping them he could perhaps at least clear his costs.

"On the other hand, he may feel quite sure that, with the market as it is today, he is going to lose anyway, and that the best thing to do under the circumstances is to plow the crop under and start a new late crop, rather than to take the added loss of paying for the harvesting and getting nothing in return.

"If people could just know about these conditions—and we find that one-minute radio spots advising consumers of such surpluses help a great deal—I feel sure that a great deal of this waste of good food could be avoided," Mr. Webster said.

"Some very nice New Hampshire beans came into the market the other day," he continued, "and went to the Army at 75 cents a bushel—distress prices."

Retail prices for green snap beans in the markets ranged between 10 and 15 cents a pound—about $1.50 a bushel.

Former Fitchburg Mayor Fined $165

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 21 (AP)—Former Mayor Robert Greenwood of Fitchburg today was fined $165 and given a six months' suspended jail sentence after pleading guilty to drunken driving and to driving after his license had been revoked.

Mr. Greenwood, now residing in Scotia, N. Y., was arrested last night after a slight fire broke out in his beachwagon. He was placed on probation for one year.

A few years ago Mr. Greenwood's automobile, driven by him, was in an accident in Lunenburg in which four girls were injured seriously. His license was revoked by Registrar Frank A. Goodwin. Later he regained his license but it was revoked a second time for another motor law violation and, at that time, Mr. Goodwin said he never would reissue it.

The fines today were divided as follows: drunkenness $15, driving while under the influence $100, and driving after revocation $50.

Laconia to Stage National Air Meet

LACONIA, N. H., July 21 (AP)—The vanguard of 1,500 pilots attached to the Civil Air Patrol arrived today for the opening of a three-day national air meet held under the auspices of the New Hampshire wing of C. A. P.

The fliers, coming from 15 States, the farthest of which is Montana, will face a series of flying acrobatics, social events, concerts and a parade.

First of the planes participating arrived today from Connecticut and Virginia.

Col. John F. Brown, Commander of the New Hampshire wing, is in charge of the affair which will end Sunday.

Ford Plans to Build Modern Model-A Car

Model-A Ford motorcars at around $500 will be produced by this manufacturer after the war, it has been disclosed by J. R. Davis, the Ford Motor Car Company's Director of Sales.

Mr. Davis says the modernized low-price cars will supplement the regular line of Ford, Mercury, and Lincoln cars.

Britain Balks at Joining U. S. in Curbing Argentina

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—Shall America and Great Britain "get tough" with the present pro-Fascist Government of Argentina?

Washington says "yes."

London says "no."

According to sources in closest touch with this question, there is a divergence of views today between this country and Britain over just how far we should go in opposing a government which is more and more showing its aversion to democracy and its preference for totalitarianism.

It is understood that for some time now Washington has been attempting to swing London around to the point where the British would agree to join us in really severe steps against Buenos Aires. So far, and there is no concrete evidence as yet that the British are going to alter their position, Washington has been unsuccessful.

Sir David Kelly, the British Ambassador to Argentina, has been in Washington on his way home to London to report and has been having a series of conferences with State Department officials. These officials are said to have sought to convince Sir David with all the arguments at their disposal that now was the time for a joint Anglo-American step against Argentina—presumably a stoppage of all trade with that country.

Why Britain Hesitates

British objection to any major shift in Anglo-American policy toward Argentina is believed to be based on two points. First, millions of British soldiers and civilians are still being fed with beer, oil and other agricultural products from Argentina. Second, London fears that the overly-nationalistic government of Edelmiro Farrell and Juan Domingo Peron will confiscate the immense British interests there.

Washington grants the partial validity of the first point but disagrees with the British interpretation of the second. Although pressing the British to take action, Washington admits that the British are right in demanding that the United States guarantee to make up the loss in British food imports which would follow any severing of economic relations with Argentina.

In discussing the question of possible Argentine expropriation of British properties with Sir David, the State Department is reliably reported to have expressed the opinion that the Farrell-Peron Government appears to be moving in the direction of expropriation anyway and that, therefore, there is considerable virtue in getting in the first blow. This argument, however, does not seem to have convinced the British envoy.

Hull Stiffens Attitude

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who for a long time took a cautious attitude toward Argentina, is thought finally to have been convinced that something decisive must be done about that country's increasingly pro-Fascist stand. The Secretary is said to believe that while there is nothing that Argentine can do to prevent an Allied victory, there is much it might do to cause deep and lasting trouble within the New World family of nations.

The Secretary's position is strongly supported within the Department, particularly in the Division dealing with the American Republics. The major opposition, aside from that of former Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, comes from Assistant Secretary Adolf A. Berle, who has a long record in favor of "appeasing" Argentina. As reported in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Berle was instrumental on several occasions in helping prevent a more vigorous American stand against Argentina.

Morgenthau Fears Worst

Probably the chief advocate of strong action against Argentina in the United States Government is Secretary of the Treasurer Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who has seen the present trouble coming for several years and has frequently said so in conferences with the State Department. The Treasury Department has long sought permission to freeze all Argentine funds in this country, thereby ending trade with that nation.

Writing in the Washington News Letter of the Foreign Policy Association's bulletin, Blair Bolles, one of the best informed persons in Washington on this question, declares that "bellicose statements and actions on the part of the Farrell Regime in Argentina have caused concern in Washington lest a South American war break as an epilogue to war in Europe or Asia.

"In Jpne the Farrell Regime created a National Defense Council, whose purpose is to fit the whole Argentine economy into a military plan. On May 23 the War Ministry decided to set up a new Army division, the seventh, which is to be stationed along the Paraguayan and Brazilian borders."

Study in Contrasts

Wide World from United States Army Air Forces

'Yep, That's Some Plane!'

A forced landing in Oregon by a B-24 bomber gives little Jerry Broman his first good, and awestruck, look at a giant Liberator, and provided an Army Air Corps photographer with a good study in contrast.

Wallace Gives Political Views As Iowa Indorses Roosevelt

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—Following is the text of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's speech as Iowa seconded the nomination of President Roosevelt:

As chairman of the Iowa delegation I am deeply honored to second the nomination of the greatest living American—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The strength of the Democratic Party has always been the people—plain people like so many of those here in this convention—ordinary folks, farmers, workers, and businessmen along Main Street. Jefferson, Jackson, and Woodrow Wilson knew the power of the plain people. All three laid down the thesis that the Democratic Party can win only if and when it is the liberal party.

Now we have come to the most extraordinary election in the history of our country. Three times the Democratic Party has been led to victory by the greatest liberal in the history of the United States. The Name Roosevelt is revered in the remotest corners of this earth. The name Roosevelt is cursed only by Germans, Japs, and certain American troglodytes.

Lauds Roosevelt

The first issue which transcends all others is that complete victory be won quickly. Roosevelt in a world sense, is the most experienced military strategist who has even been President of the United States. Roosevelt is the only person in the United States who can meet on even terms the other great leaders in discussions of war and peace. The voice of our new world liberalism must carry on.

It is appropriate that Roosevelt should run on the basis of his record as a war leader. He is successfully conducting a war bigger than all the rest of our wars put together. He must finish this job before the nation can breathe in safety. The boys at the front know this better than anyone else.

The future belongs to those who go down the line unservingly for the liberal principles of both political democracy and economic democracy regardless of race, color, or religion. In a political, educational, and economic sense there must be no inferior races. The poll tax must go. Equal educational opportunities must come. The future must bring equal wages for equal work regardless of sex or race.

Dollars Come Second

Roosevelt stands for all this. That is why certain people hate him so. That also is one of the outstanding reasons why Roosevelt will be elected for a fourth time.

President Roosevelt has long known that the Democratic Party in order to survive must serve men first and dollars second. That does not mean that the Democratic Party is against business—quite the contrary. But if we want more small-business men, as the Democratic Party undoubtedly does, we must modify our taxation system to encourage risk-capital to invest in all rapidly growing small business. We want both a taxation system and a railroad rate structure which will encourage new business and the development of the newer industrial regions of the South and West. Rate discrimination must go.

The Democratic Party in convention assembled is about to demonstrate that it is not only a free party but a liberal party. The Democratic Party cannot long survive as a conservative party. The Republican Party has a monopoly on the conservative brains and the conservative dollars. Democrats who try to play the Republican game inside the Democratic Party always find that it just can't work on a national scale.

In like manner Republicans who try to play the Democratic game inside the Republican Party find that while it may work on a state basis, it can never work nationally. I know because my own father tried it. Perhaps Wendell Willkie may have learned in 1944 a little of that which my own father learned in 1924. The old elephant never changes and never forgives.

Faith in Liberalism

By nominating Franklin Roosevelt the Democratic Party is again declaring its faith in liberalism. Roosevelt is a greater liberal today than he has ever been. His soul is pure. The high quality of Roosevelt liberalism will become more apparent as the war emergency passes. The only question ever in Roosevelt's mind is how best to serve the cause of liberalism in the long run. He thinks big. He sees far.

There is no question about the renomination of President Roosevelt by this convention. The only question is whether the convention and the Party workers believe wholeheartedly in the liberal policies for which Roosevelt has always stood. Our problem is not to sell Roosevelt to the Democratic convention but to sell the Democratic Party and the Democratic convention to the people of the United States.

The world is peculiarly fortunate that in times like these the United States should be blessed with a leader of the caliber of Roosevelt. With the spirit of Woodrow Wilson but avoiding the pitfalls which beset that great statesman, Roosevelt can and will lead the United States in co-operation with the rest of the world toward that type of peace which will prevent World War III. It is this peace for which the mothers and fathers of America hope and work.

Issues that will be with us for a generation—perhaps even for a 100 years, will take form at this convention and at the November election. The Democratic Party and the independent voters will give Roosevelt their wholehearted support, because of his record in peace and war.

As head of the Iowa delegation, in the cause of liberalism, and with a prayer for prompt victory in this war, permanent peace, and full employment, I give you Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Reynolds Says G. I.'s Know Frailty of G. O. P. Platform

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, July 21 (AP)—Quentin Reynolds, war correspondent, told the Democratic convention last night that the men at the fighting fronts know a military and industrial miracle has been performed at home "under the leadership of their Commander in Chief and ours—Franklin D. Roosevelt."

And these men have become "very sensitive to a commodity which they call bunk," he said, coupling with that statement a reference to the Republican platform as compounded of "double talk."

"Our boys abroad know about platforms," Mr. Reynolds declared. "A platform is something you build to throw across a river so that you can get to the other side. Soldiers test every plank in a platform before they use it.

"By now, perhaps, they have waded through the delightful double-talk of the Republican platform and I doubt if they've found a half a dozen planks in it strong enough to bear even the light load of the Republican promises."

Mr. Reynolds called no names but much of his speech appeared couched in reply to Republican Representative Clare Boothe Luce's address last month to the opposition Party's conclave. Mrs. Luce, among other things, questioned whether "G. I. Joe" and his slain brother "G. I. Jim" might not have found another fate had the nation's foreign policy been in other hands than President Roosevelt's in the immediate prewar years.

"I do not propose to speak for your son abroad and I would never commit the unholy sacrilege of speaking for his dead brother who has been killed in combat," Mr. Reynolds said.

"No man—or woman—can speak for him. We can only accept his sacrifice humbly and not presume to speak for him with our unworthy tongues."

But he had lived with the G. I. Joes, Mr. Reynolds said, and he knew one of the first things they had learned was that this is no "foreign war."

"This was no war that any leader of ours had brought us into," he continued. "It was a war that was forced upon us. It was, in effect, a world revolution aimed by Germany and Japan, not at any one country, but at all types of society not their own."

Many were late to realize it, Mr. Reynolds said, quoting Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio as saying as late as August, 1940, that he could not vote for the Selective Service Act because "no necessity exits requiring such tragic action."

Then, recalling President Roosevelt's 1937 speech in Chicago proposing a "quarantine" of aggressor nations, Mr. Reynouds said, "one voice kept warning us, one man charted us through the dangerous shoals of wartime diplomacy, doing everything in his power to avert the catastrophe."

Military Title Of Governor In Hawaii Ends

HONOLULU, Hawaii, July 21 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson last night relinquished the title of Military Governor of Hawaii's martial law ntatus, now continued under the name of Office of Internal Security.

The change does not end Hawaii's hartial law status, now under attack in U. S. courts.

General Richardson said in a statement:

"I believe that the title has served its purpose and I have decided that all necessary security measures under the present modified form of martial law adequately be taken care of by issuance of directives or orders by virtue of my title of commanding general of the Central Pacific Area."

[In San Francisco on July 1 the United States Circuit Court of Appeals heard charges that the military in Hawaii had without necessity usurped civil law and that rights of citizens were trampled upon, while the Government countered with assertions that martial law in the islands was necessary to security and that acts of military courts were legal and valid.

[Two cases involving denial of writs of habeas corpus and a clash between the military authority and a federal court in Hawaii led to the hearing. The Government appealed in an adverse ruling by the Honolulu court.]

British Unit Rejects Prayer Proposal

By Religious News Service

LONDON, July 21—The Common Council here rejected a proposal to revive the 17th-century custom of beginning proceedings with prayer. As a compromise, however, the councillors agreed that the Lord Mayor, in opening sessions, should repeat the city motto, "Domine dirige nos" (God Direct Us).

One member argued that "prayers that would degenerate into mere formality are inappropriate to the assembly, and might sow seeds of religious controversy."

Some of President's Faults May Aid Him to Re-election

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

President Roosevelt is seeking a fourth election to the American Presidency—a post which no man before him has occupied longer than two terms. Twelve years older than when he made his first fight for the office, Mr. Roosevelt shows the wear and tear of critical years, but when he smiles and relaxes you feel that much the same newspaper personality sketch that was written in 1932 might cover the candidate today. The world has changed, the problems are different, but the warm, friendly personality of the man who is trying to cope with them is about what it was.

The paradox of Mr. Roosevelt's personality has been stated many times; his faults and virtues are well-known. He is a poor administrator, he hates to delegate authority, he often chooses the wrong man for the post, he has an amiable good will which makes it almost impossible for him to discharge a member of his official family no matter how incompetent. Rather than get rid of members of his aging cabinet, Mr. Roosevelt has followed the characteristic Rooseveltian procedure of erecting a new supercabinet which is the real governmental structure in the Capital today, James F. Byrnes and Donald M. Nelson and Harry L. Hopkins and the military officials, and half a dozen others.

Defects Become Virtues

On the other hand, these very characteristics which seem defects from one light are probably the ones that have helped carry Mr. Roosevelt successfully through three presidential contests and may now take him through a fourth. The electorate doesn't necessarily pick a man for President because he is an efficiency expert—Woodrow Wilson and Herbert Hoover were efficient enough but they botched their primary job of carrying the public along with their own policies. Indeed, the very separation of powers between the executive and the legislature in the American Constitution is something that would drive an efficiency expert mad.

A successful President, under the peculiar American setup, is a man who can carry Congress, and more particularly the electorate, along with him. It is a job, perhaps, for a public-relations man as much as for an efficiency expert. Mr. Roosevelt's friendly, cordial personality, his happy, gay disposition, his never-failing optimism, have so far won a degree of support which later historians may marvel over. Call it political wile or statesmanlike genius, whatever it is, it has afforded Mr. Roosevelt an opportunity to succeed where Mr. Wilson failed.

Mr. Roosevelt's ability to relax, and find enjoyment in the little details of White House life, has been reported many times. He has mastered a physical handicap that would have bogged down most political careers, and in doing so he has learned to accept—and ignore—certain things smilingly. Until the war, even through the furious days of the New Deal when he was leaving an impress on American social legislation that never will be removed, Mr. Roosevelt always seemed to this observer to be having a thoroughly good time. He enjoyed his intimates, he enjoyed his activities, he enjoyed the give and take of his press conferences. He had the priceless gift of being able to make a decision and then not worrying about it. Nothing so conserves a man's physical energy. There was a note of merriment about the White House. Even in the mightiest debates, Mr. Roosevelt could forget himself in the byplay of some little scene in the office, or a chat with some congressional leader. No wonder his magnetism carried history along with it.

Many Mistakes Made

Mr. Roosevelt has made lots of mistakes and is vulnerable to plenty of criticism. Supporters who look upon him as a superman may do well to study the shafts which doubtless Mr. Dewey is preparing to hurl. On the other hand, it is hard for a newspaperman who has been attending Mr. Roosevelt's twice-a-week conferences now for going on 12 years to recognize some of the pictures drawn of the President by Roosevelt-haters. White House correspondents, at least, who see Mr. Roosevelt from day to day and who are of all political faiths, generally agree he is a man of unusual charm. While many disagree stoutly with him, it can be fairly said that most of these reporters feel the President personally is a kindly, warm-hearted and gallant figure.

Mr. Roosevelt is utterly, supremely confident. He always has been optimistic. His resiliency often has been described, and he returns from one of his frequent vacations looking fresh and invigorated. On the other hand, in recent years, as he has stayed in the White House longer and as war problems have become more and more pressing, there have been changes. He has had fewer chances for relaxation. He has seemed to tire faster. It is interesting to take a photograph of 1932 and compare it with the one of 1944. This is a more mature, older, more thoughtful man. His relationships with the press are not so happy. It is harder to brook opposition. The going has become harder. The stakes are increasingly stupendous. It is not a domestic chessboard any more, but a world chessboard. Mr. Roosevelt always has his eye on history and the place he will take in it. It was under his administration that America entered the war. One can imagine his reluctance to take his hands off the tiller when it comes to making the peace; especially as from a political viewpoint it seems impossible for any other Democrat to win if he pulls out. Retiring probably would mean turning over the Government to the party that has opposed him and his policies. But one can imagine that Mr. Roosevelt really wants to—or thinks he wants to—retire. It is a dream any way to put all this political hurlyburly behind him, and go and live the gracious life of a Hudson River aristocrat—with his trees, his autobiography, and his stamp collection.

Reforms Mark Roosevelt's Terms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Internationalism on the world front and the New Deal at home have characterized the three terms of President Roosevelt, who in heading toward a fourth term no doubt expects to find as many or more cross currents of opinion as he has weathered in the past.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, stepping up from the Governor's chair at Albany, N. Y., entered the White House in 1933 at a time when the nation's banks were closing and an unusually large number of jobless were on the streets.

His first task was recovery for the nation's business. A 10-day bank holiday was granted, Congress was called into special session, and in three months it authorized a program that shattered precedents and gave him unprecedented power and discretion.

Many of the steps were then, and are even now, disputed on economic, social, and moral grounds. The National Recovery Administration was organized with industrial codes which later collapsed and were held unconstitutional. Production control was introduced in agriculture to supplement price-lifting measures and debt relief. Expansion of unemployment relief soon reached enormous figures.

Permanent Reforms

More permanent reforms followed: The Securities and Exchange Commission Act, the Social Security Act, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the National Labor Relations Act, the Federal Wage and Hour Law, and the housing program, designed to aid the one third of the population which the President contended was "ill-nourished, ill-clad, and ill-housed."

Mr. Roosevelt's major international dealings can be dated by his 1937 speech in Chicago in which he urged a quarantine on aggressor nations. Public support apparently was lacking to support this line and until the attack on Pearl Harbor his foreign policy was said by him to be designed to keep out of war. His Good-Neighbor policy gained friends in Latin America.

In 1935 he went beyond the terms of the Neutrality Act to discourage shipments to Italy during the Ethiopian War. In the fall of 1937 he refused to invoke the Act in the Chinese-Japanese struggle, on the ground that it would hurt China more than Japan.

At this point inconsistency was charged, since he had refused to sell arms and ammunition to the Spanish Government during the successful revolt of Francisco Franco.

Appeal to Hitler

At the time of Munich, the President issued a personal appeal to Adolf Hitler for justice and peace and recalled the American Ambassador from Berlin.

In January of 1939 he voiced his support for "methods short of war," to defeat the aggressors. Loans to China had begun in 1938 and continued. When the European war broke out in September, 1939, President Roosevelt and his congressional supporters changed the Neutrality Act to permit cash-and-carry purchase by belligerents. This had the practical effect of favoring the Allies, since Germany could not effectively break the British blockade.

After Germany marched into the Low Countries in 1940, the President asked for a billion-dollar emergency arms program, set up the National Defense Advisory Commission, which paved the way for the Office of Production Management, the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, and the War Production Board.

In September, 1940, he exchanged 50 over-age destroyers for British territory in the Western Atlantic, area to be used as American bases. In October, Selective Service became law, and by the end of the year, New Deal projects had been shelved, giving way to defense and later to war measures.

In March, 1941, Lend-Lease legislation was passed which some persons described as amounting to "undeclared war." In May, the President declared an "unlimited national emergency" and pleaded for uninterrupted defense production.

In July, Congress at his request permitted him to hold selectees and National Guardsmen in uniform. In August, he met at sea with Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain and enunciated the famous principles of the Atlantic Charter.

All these steps were greeted in some quarters as dictatorial, unnecessary, and unjustifiably leading to war.

A firmer line was being taken with Japan, including abrogation of trade treaties and a moral embargo on vital materials. High emissaries from Japan were conferring with the President and his foreign-affairs assistants at the very time that Pearl Harbor was attacked. The next day the Congress declared against Japan, and two days later against Germany and Italy.

World Conferees

While taking an active part in gearing the nation for war at home, he continued his hand in co-operation among the United Nations. By June, 1942, he had met Mr. Churchill for the third time, and after the African landing in the fall of that year he met with Mr. Churchill and French leaders in Casablanca.

In 1943, his international conferences included those at Quebec, Cairo, and Teheran. In breaking all presidential records for travel and personal negotiations, he traveled in secret, and at the time of his renomination he was away from Washington at an undisclosed place.

The Roosevelt family has figured in war affairs. Mrs. Roosevelt traveled to Australia and the Caribbean to visit troops, and their four sons found themselves veterans in uniform on many fronts. Even his daughter was called to Washington to help lay hostess to the increasing number of interna-Washington to help play hostess to visit and negotiate at the White House.

WJR Plans Change In Commercials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., July 21—Elimination of the middle commercial announcement from its sponsored newscasts, effective Sept. 1, has been ordered by Leo J. Fitzpatrick, vice-president and general manager of Station WJR of this city.

This decision on the part of one of the nation's oldest and most prominent stations caused a furore in radio and advertising fields because it not only affects local programs but also those which come to the station through its network affiliation. WJR is a member of the Columbia Broadcasting System and occupies the clear channel of 760 kilocycles, with a power of 50,000 watts.

Mr. Fitzpatrick stated his belief that the banning of the middle commercial will benefit both WJR and its advertisers by an increase in good will. The station has long maintained a slogan as the "Good Will Station." He said that the nation-wide drive by radio stations to add dignity to newscasts would be advantageous to the entire radiocasting industry.

Pierre Viènot

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Pierre Viènot, who passed on here on July 20, was Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Ambassador to London.

He served as Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Leon Blum in 1936 to 1937.

CARDIFF, WALES

The Cardiff Drapers
Over 100 DEPARTMENTS
FASHIONS—FOOD—FURNITURE
GARAGE and SHOWROOMS
JAMES HOWELL & CO.
LIMITED
St. Mary Street

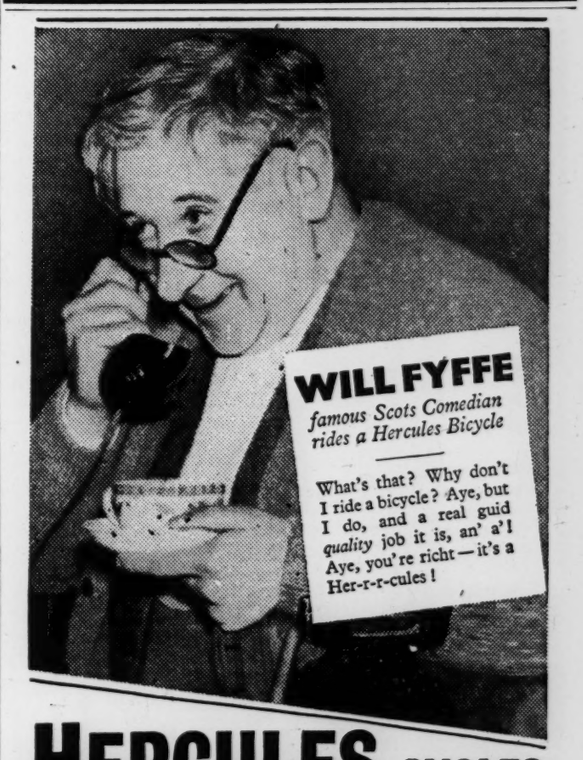
CARDIFF, WALES
"Millar"
A.V. HATTER
The Fur House
5, High Street Tel. 2598 at 8, Wellfield Road Tel. 6137
and
Wells Street, Porthcawl
Choicest Furs and Fur Garments always in stock
Furs and Fur Coats Remodelled Dyed and Cleaned
ESTIMATES GIVEN

Allder's Ltd
The Store that is always Interesting
Is Also Always the House for Women's Wear and Home Furnishing
NORTH END AND GEORGE ST. CROYDON, ENGLAND
Agents for
CHILPRUFE for CHILDREN

RAINCOATS
for Women & Children
Now is the time to buy a Lady's or Child's Raincoat, while our stocks—and your coupons—are able to cope with demand.

KENDALL Umbrellas
It's also a good time to have your old Umbrella repaired or recovered. New ones are scarce—and likely to be.
65 Branches in England and Wales

Shop at Bobbys
FASHIONS
FURNISHINGS
DRAPERY
RESTAURANT
Each Branch of Bobby's is a wonderful store full of interest and activity—a shop you can enter with a feeling that you are very welcome whether you want to buy anything or just look around.
The Brightest Spots in the South of England
Bobby's Restaurant is the ideal spot to meet your friends for Morning Refreshments, Lunch and Tea.
BOBBY & COMPANY
LIMITED
Terminus Road EASTBOURNE
The Square BOURNEMOUTH
Also at
MARGATE, FOLKESTONE, TORQUAY, EXETER and LEAMINGTON SPA
Also Associated Houses:
Handleys Ltd., Southsea Wellsteeds Ltd., Reading
J. K. Hubbard Ltd., Worthing Dust & Co. Ltd., Tunbridge Wells


WILL FYFFE
famous Scots Comedian rides a Hercules Bicycle
What's that? Why don't I ride a bicycle? Aye, but I do, and a real guid quality job it is, an' a'! Aye, you're richt—it's a Her-r-r-cules!

HERCULES CYCLES
THE HERCULES CYCLE & MOTOR CO. LTD. Aston Birmingham
S3b

Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDham 0108
Conditions have slowed our service but we are getting your work done as promptly as we can. Thank you for your co-operation!
"Soft Water Way"
Members American Institute of Launderers
DEDHAM, MASS.

SEEDS & BULBS
FOR THE HOME GARDEN
Implements • Fertilizers • Trees • Shrubs • Plants
Landscape and Orchard Service
Ask for our catalogue
LEXINGTON NURSERIES, Inc.
1265 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
LEXINGTON 73, MASS.
Telephone LEX. 1700

Now More Than Ever

The ARMY Needs WACS
HOME OF THE Hawaiian Room
Hotel Lexington
CHARLES E. ROCHESTER, Vice-Pres. and Mng. Dir.
LEXINGTON AVE. AT 48th ST., N.Y.C., 17

'The Heavenly Body'—Letter From Hollywood—'And the Angels Sing'

William Powell, Hedy Lamarr In Farce Comedy at State

A tiny satire on a radio "soap opera" and a comic bit in which William Powell attempts a semi-yodel song to his own accompaniment on a guitar are the amusing high spots in "The Heavenly Body" at the State. But the film as a whole is a slender farce-comedy built around a familiar movie situation about a husband—here he is an astronomer—who neglects his wife because of absorption in his career.

Mr. Powell, to be sure, is a deft player of comedy. He does the role of the professor. Hedy Lamarr as the wife is undeniably attractive and she plays her part with the dulcet, slightly vague, manner that it requires. And James Craig, as the third figure in the triangle which always develops in such yarns, has a quietly determined but agreeable way which adds considerably to the farcical complications.

But the situations run thin and at times seem unnecessarily forced. According to the story, the husband spends most of his time at a mountain observatory, wrapped up in observations of a comet he has discovered. Under the influence of a busybody neighbor, the wife consults an astrologer, a word which she tends to confuse with astronomer. An air-raid warden (Mr. Craig) comes to her house just at the time the astrologer had told her a new man would enter her life.

From then on there are not only romantic complications but all sorts of wild happenings, including the appearance of a veterinarian whom the husband persuades to pose as his doctor, a Russian drinking party, a Houdini escape by the husband when he has been locked in a closet by the warden, and hurried arrivals and departures by all concerned But eventually everything is straightened out, as it always is, and the husband and wife are happily reunited.

There is some bright dialogue, which helps, as well as some double talk. But the acting is the chief asset. Spring Byington, Fay Bainter, Henry O'Neill, and Morris Ankrum are among the more important members of the supporting cast.

The other feature is "U-Boat Prisoner," a melodrama, in which Bruce Bennett and Erik Rolf have the leading roles. **E. F. M.**

'This Is the Life'

Donald O'Connor and Susanna Foster have the leads in a comedy about romantic juveniles, "This Is the Life," at the RKO Boston.

Mr. O'Connor, developing as a young comedian under good handling, shows up well in this story, which requires less brashness of him than some of his earlier pictures. He has an opportunity to do several lively jitterbug numbers with Peggy Ryan, who is as violently active as ever and a delight to those who enjoy the antics of the rug-cutters. They also do a burlesque cowboy song and dance together in an amusing night club scene. Paul Eberle and his band provide the music.

The story is about a doctor's son, young Jimmy Plum, and his childhood sweetheart, Angela, who is 18. Angela disdains Jimmy because she fancies herself to be in love with Middle-aged Hilary Jarret, played with quiet humor and understanding by Patric Knowles. Hilary is separated from his wife, a noted photographer, agreeably acted by Louise Allbritton. In the end Jimmy and Angela have a share in bringing the Jarrets together again, and incidentally they arrive at a more mature understanding themselves.

Miss Foster depicts well the emotional immaturities of Angela, and sings several operatic numbers with good effect. She is ably assisted by Charles Previn, who is in charge of the music. In the supporting cast satisfactory work is done by Jonathan Hale, Dorothy Peterson, Eddie Quillan, and Frank Jenks.

On the Esplanade

Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Symphony in G major, No. 88 .. Haydn
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" .. Bizet
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," waltzes ..... Strauss
Volga Bargemen's Song ..... Arranged by Glazounov
Triumphal March from "Peter and the Wolf" ..... Prokofiev
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin," ..... Wagner
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Miss Bergman and Hitchcock

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

David Selznick is employing the study of mental aberration as an adjunct to film mystery drama, and his latest film, "House of Dr. Edwardes," will be laid in a mental sanitarium. Directed by Alfred Hitchcock, it will star Ingrid Bergman and Gregory Peck. The film, which is from a novel by Francis Beeding (Hilary St. George Saunders, author of "Battle of Britain" and other pamphlets for the British Ministry of War Information), will be under Mr. Selznick's personal supervision.

The script, by Ben Hecht, reflects some of his recent interest in psychological subjects. But Mr. Hecht is first of all a storyteller. Even a quick perusal of the script indicates that he has fallen back on humor whenever the "psychological" going becomes heavy.

Mr. Hitchcock's approach is not without humor either. He took a company to Utah in search of snow for some skiing sequences—and not merely snow, but "sinister looking" snow, he says, whether that is what he returned with will remain for audiences to decide.

Mr. Hitchcock makes innumerable sketches of scenes before he shoots them. He did not originate this method of direction, but its growing popularity among directors who can sketch indicates that he has not been without influence in its dissemination.

This will be Miss Bergman's first film for David Selznick since "Intermezzo," her first picture in this country. She is under contract to him, but has been lent to other studios for eight of her nine pictures. That this policy has been skillfully managed is proved by Miss Bergman's present film reputation. Mention of her for an Academy Award for "Gaslight" and "Saratoga Trunk" is already being heard—at least at her home studio.

Although a final decision has not yet been made, it seems likely that Miss Bergman will make, as her next picture for Selznick, the life of Sarah Bernhardt. Greta Garbo has been mentioned for this film but has not been signed.

Gregory Peck in "House of Dr. Edwardes" has his first assignment for one of the two holders of his permanent contract. R. K. O. Radio owns the other half.

The only feminine part in the picture, besides Miss Bergman's, will be played by Rhonda Fleming. Miss Fleming is a Los Angeles girl who has sung for radio and at a hotel. Her one other film part was a bit in "In Old Oklahoma." The rest of the cast remains to be chosen.

Huntington in 'Foxes'

The role of William Marshall in Lillian Hellman's "The Little Foxes," which opens Monday at the Cambridge Summer Theater, will be played by John Huntington, co-manager of the theater. Mr. Huntington made his stage debut at the Pasadena Playhouse in 1933 and his Broadway debut in Brock Pemberton's "Ceiling Zero." He appeared late in "Parnell" and "Washington Jitters." At Rye Beach in 1939, he was publicity director for the Farragut Players.

Lyme Art Association

The forty-third annual summer exhibition of the Lyme Art Association, consisting of oils, prints, drawings, pastels and water colors, has opened in the galleries at Old Lyme, Conn. It will remain through Aug. 20.

Ingrid Bergman and Alfred Hitchcock
Rehearse a scene for the new film, "House of Dr. Edwardes"

Display of Masks at Library

Prints and colored reproduction of masks have been put on display in the corridors of the second and third floors at the Boston Public Library.

Serving traditions that reach well into the past, the mask has exercised an influence upon the art of our time. At first the odd disguises used by aborigines roused the curiosity of men who explored unknown cultures. They found masks related to rituals of the chase, ceremonials concerning supernatural forces, animal worship. The mask was carved, molded, painted, beaded, encrusted, bent, incised with designs that heightened the idea of its function. It combines features of animals, birds, demons, and grotesques; and exaggeration increases its effectiveness. The mask is a kind of caricature, and its maker feels free to accentuate or suppress, ignore, or underscore whatever details he chooses.

The prints show what an instrument the mask has been for the imagination, how it has permitted men to exercise their fancy, give expression to their concept of horror. The mask changed the status and identity of the wearer; it extended his power.

The pictures displayed show breadth and variation. Some masks, those for example from the regions of the Congo, are concisely carved in splendid curves, with rhythmic sequence and beautiful adjustment of hollow and prominence. Cubists were overwhelmed by the thriftiness of line, the cogency of contour, the splendid plastic design. They imitated the African masks.

Other masks are flat with mere slits for eyes and mouth, or arbitrary gashes crudely indicating facial features. There are masks of China and Tibet, Balinese and Japanese masks, Hindu and Greek masks. American Indian masks are still used in ceremonies celebrating the harvest, and in preparation for the hunt. The masks of Mexico and Central America are handsome works of sculpture carved in semi-precious stones. Macabre masks inlaid with turquoise are found all along the Pacific Coast.

Other pictures are shown of Kiowa Indian life made by contemporary Indians who have observed tribesmen in traditional dances and celebrations. There are illustrations of the Navajo creation story, and pictures of the Hopi Kachinas. **D. A.**

Misses Lamour and Hutton In Film at Metropolitan

Paramount has gone all out to make escapist entertainment of "And the Angels Sing," which began showings Thursday at the Metropolitan Theater.

The "angels" of the title are the four Angel sisters, a church quartet who dwell with their widower father in a small town near New York City. Raymond Walburn is the proud parent who is on the retired list, but who cooks and apparently keeps house for his daughters—Nancy (Dorothy Lamour), Bobby (Betty Hutton), Josie (Diana Lynn), and Patti (Mimi Chandler).

The girls are ambitious, but have not thought about a career as night club entertainers until they make a hit singing at a roadhouse where Happy Marshall (Fred MacMurray) is playing with his band. The story then becomes a train of complications resulting from Happy's romance with Nancy, and his efforts to keep out of the way of the jitterbugging Bobbie, who decides that she wants to marry him. Being a girl of volatile affections her choice conveniently shifts to Fuzzy Johnson, a member of Happy's band, when the time comes to end the picture.

Betty Hutton does most of the solo entertaining, appearing several times with her frantic style of song-and-dance, and doing a long intoxication scene. Dorothy Lamour sings pleasantly alone and in company with the others, and she also has a drunk scene. Fred MacMurray carries off the part of Happy at first with the careless air of a rather cheap type of band leader, who improves during the course of his romance with Nancy. One of the brightest sequences shows Happy and Nancy having a good time at a Polish wedding at a restaurant where Polish music and dancing are featured.

Among the supporting players are Eddie Foy, Jr., Frank Albertson, Mikhail Rasumny, Erville Alderson, and Harry Barris. George Marshall directed from a screenplay by Melvin Frank and Norman Panama.

The other feature is "Secrets of Scotland Yard," with C. Aubrey Smith, Stephanie Bachelor, and Henry Stephenson in the cast.

News of the Screen

United Artists announces that in addition to "Since You Went Away" it has four pictures completed and awaiting release, four more in production, 11 nearing completion of script and casting work, and 28 planned.

Awaiting release are David O. Selnick's "Double Furlough," Hunt Stromberg's "Guest in the House," Edward Small's "Abroad With Two Yanks," and Seymour Nebenzal's "Summer Storm."

Before the cameras are Benedict Bogeaus' "Dark Waters," Sol Lesser's "3 Is a Family," Lester Cowan's "Tomorrow the World," and Bing Crosby's first United Artists production, "The Great John L."

Vanguard will deliver "The House of Dr. Edwardes"; Sol Lesser, "Civilian Clothes"; Benedict Bogeaus' "There Goes Lona Henry"; William Cagney Production, "Blood on the Sun," "Port Royal," "Only the Valiant," "Bugles in the Afternoon," "The Stray Lamb," and an untitled mystery romance. Lester Cowan plans "G. I. Joe" and "Woman of the Sea." From Charles R. Rogers will come "High Among the Stars," "My Wild Irish Rose," "Angel on My Shoulder," and "One Man's Family."

Edward Small's program calls for "When the Cat's Away," "Bella Donna," "Cagliostro," "Valentino," "Notorious Nancy Grey," "Kate Fennigate," "Twin Beds," and "Brewster's Millions." Hunt Stromberg will make "Dishonored Lady" and "This Is Life." Producing Artists will deliver "Love Is Where You Find It," "High Spirit," "Singing City," "The Blackbirder" and "Of Thee I Sing." Producers Corporation, "This Crazy, Lovely World," "The New Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," "The Old West," and "O'Brien's Navy." Seymour Nebenzal will produce "Mayerling," and "S. S. Titanic"; and Andrew Stone "Miss America," "Sensations of 1946," and "Victory Parade."

* * *

"Ten Little Indians," the Agatha Christie mystery play now current in New York, is to be filmed by Samuel Bronston for United Artists release, with René Clair as director. Mr. Clair will also prepare the scenario.

* * *

Gene Tierney will have the feminine lead in "A Bell for Adano," which Twentieth Century-Fox is preparing to film. William Bendix will be in the cast and Gary Cooper is said to be considering the male lead.

* * *

Greer Garson wears a black wig through a considerable portion of her next M-G-M film, "Mrs. Parkington."

* * *

Universal and M-G-M are dubbing Spanish dialogue for South American audiences into many of their recent pictures.

* * *

Production has started on the new version of Somerset Maugham's "Of Human Bondage," which Warners are producing under the direction of Edmund Goulding. Paul Henreid and Eleanor Parker have the roles of the medical student and Mildred, which were played in the earlier film by Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. Patric Knowles will have the part of Griffith.

* * *

M-G-M plans a film, using a group of young players in the cast, to be called "I Can If I Try."

* * *

"China Sky," a Pearl Buck novel which RKO-Radio has had on its schedule for some time, is soon to be filmed with Randolph Scott as an American doctor who aids the Chinese in the war with Japan. Ruth Warrick and Ellen Drew will be in the cast.

Aunt Irma Of 'Family'

Edith Gresham, now the Aunt Irma in "3 Is A Family" at the Colonial, is the daughter of Herbert Gresham, a prominent New York stage director of the past generation and a leading man for many years in Augustin Daly's company. During his years of repertory there he married Martha Ford, actress daughter of John P. Ford. The latter was the owner of the Ford Theater in Washington where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

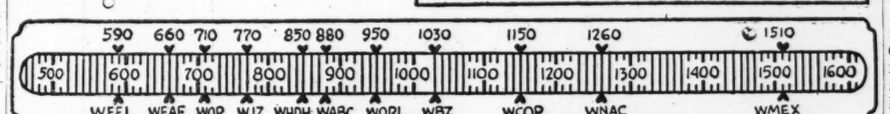
With this theatrical background it was not surprising that Edith Gresham should be an actress. But for all the theater background that she had absorbed in her childhood, she took a formal training at the American Academy of Domestic Arts.

After graduation she appeared in such well-remembered plays as George M. Cohan's "Whispering Friends," "Girls in Uniform," and the Norman Bel-Geddes' "Hamlet," which starred Raymond Massey. Later she appeared in "Sing Out the News," the musical comedy which introduced the song, "Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones." Then she played in "On Borrowed Time," "My Sister Eileen," and "Skylark," the latter with Gertrude Lawrence.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"A Woman of America"	Boston Braves - Chicago	Sports program .....
3:15	Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cubs baseball game ..	News service .....
3:30	News; Snapshots ..	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves - Chicago	Cowboy Jamboree ....
3:45	Racial talk	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness":	Cubs baseball game ..	Cowboy Jamboree ....
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs..	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves - Chicago	News; Ray. Scott's Or.
4:15	guest stars; Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Cubs baseball game ..	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens ..	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits ..	'Young Widder Brown'	Cubs baseball game ..	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates..	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden..
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn"..	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix": sketch ...	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:45	Hawaii, 1950: Music	Music; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch ..	News service .....
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music ..
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers: Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music .....
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Ted Steele: Novatones..	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory .....
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Baseball scores; Talk ..	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Musical Rendezvous ...	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	"Blondie": comedy sk.	Johnny Mercer's Orch..	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Will Bradley's Orch. ..
7:15	We Who Dream: dr	"Blondie": comedy sk.	News of the World	Parade: 'Terry's Tunes'	News service .....
7:30	Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger":	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"..	Joseph Tall: Variety...
7:45	soloist; orchestra ..	western drama	John Barry, comment ..	"Quiz of Two Cities"..	Joseph Tall: Variety...
8:00	Chas Ruggles; Cass	Paul Neilson, news	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	Cecil Brown, news	News service .....
8:15	Daley; J. Withers	"Parker Family": dr..	**Graham; Dr. Paul Black**	Return of Nick Carter .	Billy Dooley's Orch....
8:30	'Service to the	Meet Your Navy: music	"The Adventures of the	**'Freedom of Opportuni-**	Tommy Carr's Orch....
8:45	Front": dr.: News	var. show; Interviews .	Thin Man": drama	**ty': drama; guests**	Doug Garron's Orch..
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	**Classical Album: Co-**
9:15	norant": comedy.	"Gang Busters": sketch.	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Screen Test"	**lumbia History of**
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Freddie Martin's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing: Quiz	**Music** .....
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.: Drama	Quiz Art Linkletter ..	Show; J. R. King, mc	**Classical Album** .....
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	Earl Godwin, news	'Boston Blackie': drama	Cedric Foster, news	News service .....
10:15	riety show; orch.	Ted Malone, talk	starring Chester Morris	Glenn Williams' Orch..	Beyond Victory .....
10:30	**Stage Door Canteen**	Silver Nocturne	H. V. Kaltenborn, talk..	Musical Roundup	Larry Clinton's Orch...
10:45	**Froman; Cotten** ..	Silver Nocturne	Network program	Music R'ndup: Weather	Glen Gray's Orch. ....
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Earl Hines' Orch. ....
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Hal McIntyre's Orch. ..
11:30	**Admiral Kirk**	Fishermen's program ..	Music You Want	Louis Prima's Orch. ...	Day's End; News .....
11:45	Musical program ..	Concert Miniature; News	Music You Want	Louis Prima's Orch. ...	Day's End: music ....

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News; "Dress Parade".	Organ; Weather; Organ	.....
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	News service	.....
7:30	Music: News	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News commentator	'Saturday Frolic, with	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	Herb Lewis': music	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup..	News service	Newsreel of the Air ....
8:15	Caroline Cabot ...	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum" ...	Organ recital; News ..	Musical Time Table ....
8:30	Victory Notes	Melody Time	News commentator	Saturday Encores	Musical Time Table ....
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Musical Time Table ....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue ..	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News; 'Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	John Seagle, hymns ...	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Week End Medley ..	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical" ...	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time .....
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical" ...	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz; Farm-Home ....
10:00	**'Youth on Parade':**	**Fannie Hurst Presents'**	"Off the Record"	News; 'Tune Factory"	Musical program ....
10:15	**music; drama**	**'Fannie Hurst Presents'**	"Off the Record"	'Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations" ..
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's program ..	**Babe Ruth, baseball quiz**	'Yankee Tune Factory"	'You Shall Have Music'
10:45	Homemaking talks	Virginia Hauer, songs ..	Alex Dreier, news	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey: Stories ..
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	Studio program	National Barn Dance:	"A Woman of Arles":	**Classical Album: Hin-**
11:15	"Let's Pretend"..	Cab Calloway's Orch..	Variety; Joe Kelly, mc	music-drama; B Foote:	**demith: Mathis Der**
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary: Songs	"Can You Top This?":	Ruth Slater; Virginia	**Maler** .....
11:45	tions": B. Burke..	Air Express Music	comedy; songs; orch..	Haskins; H. Weber Or.	Classical Album .....
12:00	Theater of Today:	America Marches; News	News; Marvin Behrens.	Francis Cronin; console	Musical program ....
12:15	Mary Philips gst	Dorothy Kraus Presents	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program ....
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	Farm & Home Makers	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music..
12:45	w'd; Nancy Kelly	Farm & Home Makers	"Listen to Liebert" ..	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music..
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	"Something for Girls"..	'Here's to Youth': dr..	Studio speaker	Italian melodies ....
1:15	tion: dr.; News....	"Something for Girls"..	"World Without End"..	Lee Castle's Orch....	"Kick Conga" .....
1:30	Country Journal ..	"Hollywood Hi-Lites" ..	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch...	Parade of Bands .....
1:45	Country Journal ..	Fishermen's program ..	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez' Orch...	Parade of Bands .....
2:00	'Of Men & Books':	Old Ballads	'Musicana': Var. pgm.	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Dance Lineup .....
2:15	Natural science ..	American Red Cross ...	'Musicana': Var. pgm.	Cardinals baseball	Dance Lineup: Sports..
2:30	News service	Radio Pals	Weekend Function	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Sports program .....
2:45	Across Caribbean ..	Newscast	Weekend Function	Cardinals baseball	Music; News; Sports ..
3:00	Victory F. O. B.:	News; "21 Stars"; **Army**	Weekend Function	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Sports program .....
3:15	speaker: music	**show: music; dr.; gsts**	Weekend Function	Cardinals baseball	News service .....
3:30	Visiting Hour: Maj.	"ABC's of OPA"	"Music on Display" ...	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Cowboy Jamboree ....
3:45	Andre Baruch, mc ..	Civil Service Program ..	"Music on Display" ...	Cardinals baseball	Cowboy Jamboree ....
4:00	**Boot Camp Parade:**	Joan Evans, songs	Adventures in Research	Adrian Rollini's Trio..	Andy Kirk's Orch....
4:15	**Music Show;** News	Saturday Review, with	Sports comments	Sports comments	Dick Jurgens' Orch....
4:30	Sports comments..	Horace Heidt's Orch..	Rhythm Workshop	Musical Roundup	Artie Shaw's Orch. ....
4:45	London Report	Horace Heidt's Orch. ..	Rhythm Workshop	Musical Roundup	Lou Breese's Orch. ....
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Horace Heidt: Joseph	**"Your America": Josef**	Navy Bulletin Board:	Sports comments ....
5:15	lies: E. Howe, mc	Stopak's Orch.; Herta	**Koestner's Or.; spkrs..**	Glen Gray's Orch.	Sports comments ....
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	Glaz, soprano, guest..	"Story to Order"	Jimmy Palmer's Orch..	Glenn Miller's Orch....
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr	Nancy Martin, songs ..	"Starring Curt Massey"	Jimmy Palmer's Orch..	News service .....
6:00	Page One; News ..	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music ..
6:15	**People's Platform** ..	Newscast	Symphony of Melody ..	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music .....
6:30	**"Inter. Economic"**	**Jerry Sears Presents ..**	Sports Roundup	"Something for Girls"	March to Victory .....
6:45	World Today News	**Leon Henderson**	'Something for Girls' ..	Musical Rendezvous ...	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	"It's Maritime" ..	Baseball scores; Music	**"They Call Me Joe": dr.**	"American Eagle in	Xavier Cugat's Orch...
7:15	"It's Maritime" ..	Leland Stowe, comment	**"They Call Me Joe": dr.**	Britain": interviews ..	News service .....
7:30	**"Industrial Rela-**	**Mona Paulee; Jan**	"Ellery Queen": drama.	"Confidentially Yours"..	Ann Nigro, piano ....
7:45	**tions Ro'ndtable"**	**Peerce; J. Blackton** ..	"Ellery Queen": drama.	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Billy Dooley's Orch. ...
8:00	Kenny Baker Show:	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Frank Singiser, news ..	Religious program ....
8:15	guest, Les Paul ..	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Bob Stanley's Orch. ..	Religious program ....
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	**Esplanade Concerts:**	**Author's Playhouse: dr.**	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Tommy Carr's Orch. ....
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	**Arthur Fiedler, cond.:**	**J Cartwright's Camera**	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Royal Light Quartet ...
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	**Planquette-Turlet; Bee-**	National Barn Dance:	"A Woman of Arles":	**Classical Album: Hin-**
9:15	Mark Warnow's	**thoven: Dvořák pgm.**	Variety; Joe Kelly, mc	music-drama; B Foote:	**demith: Mathis Der**
9:30	Or.; soloists	Cab Calloway's Orch..	"Can You Top This?":	Ruth Slater; Virginia	**Maler** .....
9:45	'Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy; songs; orch..	Haskins; H. Weber Or.	Classical Album .....
10:00	Serenade"; music	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly: Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news ..	News service .....
10:15	Correction. Please:	"Musical Autographs"	Wood, mc; Hal Peary	Norman Carey, tenor;	Bob Crosby's Orch. ....
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Army Service Forces	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Bob Stanley's Orch. ..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45	**Sec H Morgenthau**	Present: drama; talks	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Kay Kyser's Orch. ....
11:00	News; Weather ..	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"..	Lawrence Welk's Orch..	Weather; Off the Record	Frank DeVol's Orch. ..	Freddie Slack's Orch....
11:30	Dean Hudson's Or.	Fishermen's program ..	**"I Sustain the Wings"**	Tommy Tucker's Orch..	Day's End; music .....
11:45	**Dean Hudson's Or.**	**Concert in Miniature..**	**"I Sustain the Wings"**	Tommy Tucker's Orch..	**Day's End: News** .....

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:15 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOA, 5.98 meg., 50.13 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Sitting on the Fence," with Nat Gubbins. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 3.1 m.; GRX, 9.689 meg., 30.9 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—In English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—7:30 p. m.—Popular Songs. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"William Holt Reports." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Radio Theater, Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Royal Military School of Music Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime; music.
4:45 p. m.—Music by Cugat.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
7:30 p. m.—The Carol Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR and WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Terry's Tunes.
7:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel.
7:45 p. m.—Vincent Lopez Orch.
8:00 p. m. to 9:15 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
9:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, July 23

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

COOL NOW SHOWING
STATE ONE WEEK ONLY
Doors open 11.15 A. M.
M-G-M's
Hilarious Comedy
WM POWELL
HEDY LAMARR
in
"The HEAVENLY BODY"
plus "U-Boat Prisoner"

ORPHEUM 3rd AND FINAL WEEK
Doors open 9:15 A.M.
M-G-M's
Unforgettable Romance
"THE WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER"
Starring
IRENE DUNNE
Plus: Selected Shorts

KEITH MEMORIAL ALWAYS COOL
MARIA MONTEZ
JON HALL SABU
in
COBRA WOMAN
in TECHNICOLOR
2nd WEEK
CO-FEATURE
SOUTH of DIXIE

NOW! **METROPOLITAN**
Dorothy LAMOUR • Fred MacMURRAY • Betty HUTTON
"And the Angels Sing"
plus "Secrets of Scotland Yard"

UPTOWN Hunt, & Mass. Aves.
Very popular prices
AIR CONDITIONED
Ann Sheridan—Dennis Morgan
"SHINE ON HARVEST MOON"
Richard Greene—"YELLOW CANARY"

PARAMOUNT AND **FENWAY**
NOW
Kay Francis • Carole Landis
Martha Raye • Mitzi Mayfair
"FOUR JILLS IN A JEEP"
Plus "Gambler's Choice"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE 777 BEACON ST.
AIR CONDITIONED
GEORGE RAFT • BRENDA MARSHALL
Background to Danger
MAE WEST The Heat's On VICTOR MOORE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KI. 3750
Bing CROSBY ENTIRE WEEK Going my way
Coming Sunday
FOLLOW THE BOYS
BERMUDA MYSTERY

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL — TONIGHT 8:30
• AIR • COOLED
458 LAUGHS!
JOHN GOLDEN'S NEW HIT
3 IS A FAMILY
SUMMER PRICES!
Nites 75c to $2, plus tax
MATINEES WED. AND SAT. 75c to $1.50

DANCING

TOTEM POLE
Norumbega Park, Auburndale, Mass.
DANCING TONITE
& Every Wed., Fri. and Sat.
BARON HUGO
and his orchestra

NEW YORK (STAGE)

Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 Plus Tax
Sat. Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Eves. 8:40. Sun. 8:15 No Mon. Perf.
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:40. Sun. Mail Orders
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474.
ALWAYS COMFORTABLY COOL

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN - ANNABELLA - OSCAR KARLWEIS
MARTIN BECK Thea., West 45th. Air-Cond.
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thursday & Saturday 2:30.

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY GARDE HARRY STOCKWELL EVELYN WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th. Air-Conditioned.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30.

"A 3-Act Thunderbolt," *Walter Winchell*
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS

Wellesley Talk Stresses Human Factor in Industry

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 21—In postwar competition between concerns in the same field, it is those giving the most intelligent attention to human relations that will survive, according to Dr. Eliot Chapple, of the Chapple Company, Boston organizational engineers. That was the conclusion left the School of Community Affairs at Wellesley College for consideration today, from a public lecture given by Dr. Chapple last night.

"The last variable factor for competing manufacturing companies," he said, "is the personal one—the human element." After the war, Dr. Chapple explained, greatly improved machines and raw materials will be generally available. Any progressive plant will equip itself with the best. But the quantity and quality of output will depend on the training and morale of employees to a very great extent.

On the basis of wide experience in solving morale problems among workers in large and small plants, Dr. Chapple asserted that there is apt to be too much generalization in seeking solutions. Sometimes it is believed that all problems can be solved by the financial approach—that more pay, or bonuses, profit-sharing schemes, and so forth, will adjust grievances by themselves and provide the incentive for more and better work.

This impression has grown in some quarters, he explained, because of the prominence given union demands for increased pay and the playing down in the news of demands for better working conditions. But very often adjustments that are not connected with pay at all are the ones urgently needed.

Many problems can be solved by changing the relations of persons in a plant—sometimes by moving individuals from one group to another. Others can be taken care of by study of physical details of the production layout, which have resulted in irritating or difficult conditions. Many things, he said, have been found to be at the root of feelings of discontent.

Contacts Useful

Already the attempt to make the Wellesley campus this summer a center for contacts between the resources of the educational world and the immediate war and postwar needs of the nation is bearing concrete fruit. Members of the earlier Labor, Young Women's Christian Association Industrial Section, International Relations, and Social Progress Institutes, are reporting useful application of their experience at Wellesley. And members of the Community Affairs and School of Techniques groups, now in session on the campus, are very conscious of their greater usefulness, being developed through the current conferences and courses.

Many of them are particularly interested in the announcement that Miss Ruth Houghton, who has been director of the Wellesley College Placement Bureau, and is now conducting a Personnel Management course for the School of Techniques, is to become Assistant Education Director of the National Institute of Public Affairs in Washington at the end of the summer. For this Institute, as Miss Houghton explained today, is an outstanding example of liaison between colleges and government services.

In the past 10 years, she said, the Institute has taken scores of college graduates and trained them as interns in Washington. These interns are placed in different government agencies to carry out various practical assignments. They meet once a week for discussions with men prominent in public affairs, and after hours they take courses at the American and George Washington Universities. About 50 have been given this training each year, and the great majority of them doing valuable work for the Government in various capacities.

In this way the Institute helps to channel some of the most clearly-thinking and best-informed college graduates into the service of their country, thus helping to make the wheels of democratic government turn more smoothly and intelligently.

Miss Houghton feels that her experience at Wellesley, culminating in the present work with the new School of Techniques, has given her background which will prove most valuable in her new post with the Institute.

Restaurants Win Wickard's Praise For Co-operation

Co-operation on the part of Massachusetts restaurants in the No-Point — Low-Point food programs was praised yesterday by Claude Wickard, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, in a letter just received by John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association.

"While you perhaps have not been able to serve the quantity, quality, and variety of food formerly offered patrons, the resourcefulness of the industry, nevertheless, has helped to keep America well nourished with palatable, wholesome food," the Secretary wrote.

"Your organization is to be strongly commended for its fine support of Agriculture's programs for marketing plentiful foods. By featuring those abundant foods at certain peak periods — potatoes, cabbages, eggs, and pork, for example—you have taken the consumer strain from the less plentiful foods while, at the same time, offering adequate substitutes and keeping the nutritional level high."

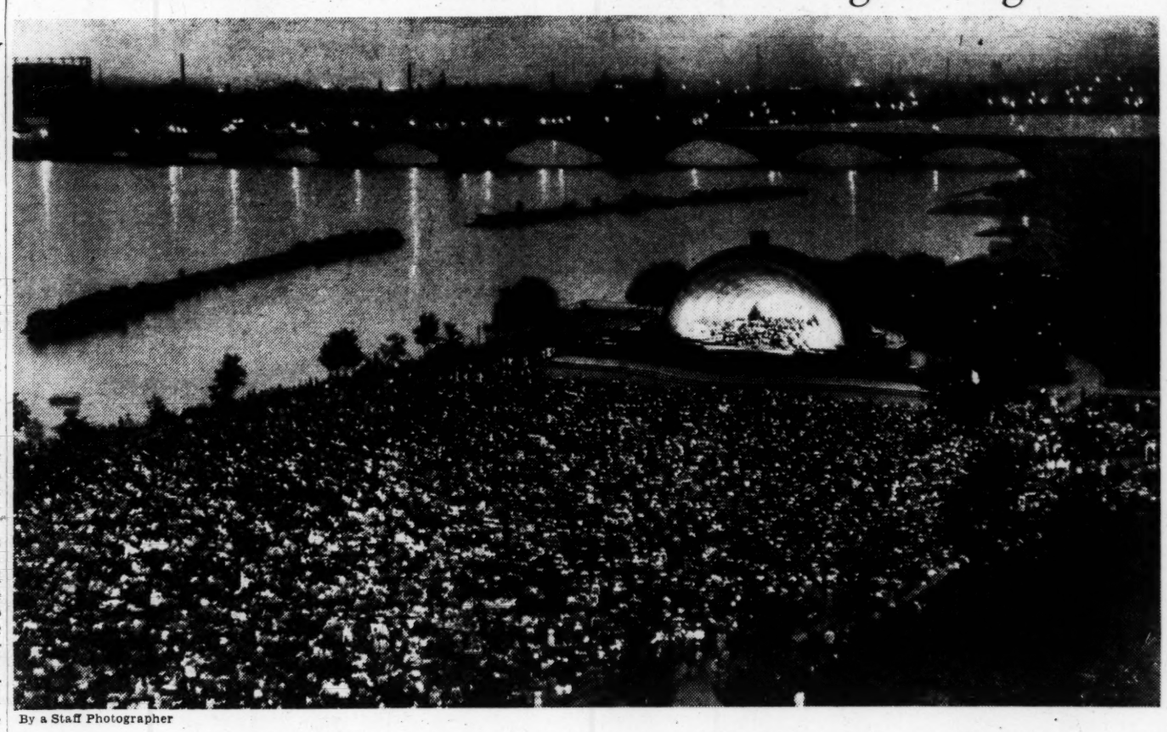
Three New Englanders Complete F. B. I. Course

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Graduation ceremonies for 38 law-enforcement officers attending the 25th session of the Federal Bureau of Investigation national academy will be held tomorrow in the Department of Justice auditorium.

New England graduates of the 14-week course include:

Daniel J. Brennan, Cambridge, Mass.; Raymond J. Eagan, New Haven, Conn.; James J. Kane, Bristol, Conn.

Dusk Falls Over Charles as Shell Is Lighted Again



By a Staff Photographer

Overcast Skies Fail to Deter Boston Music Lovers as 16th Esplanade Concert Series Opens

Up to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, threatening weather conditions seemed to make doubtful the opening of the 16th season of the Esplanade Concerts at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Charles River Embankment last night. However, this picture, taken from the roof of a Beacon Street apartment house at 8:45 p. m., just after Arthur Fiedler and his 70 Boston Symphony musicians had begun their program, shows that music, not weather, was uppermost in the thoughts of some 20,000 persons who gathered there. Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill brought the greetings of the Commonwealth, being introduced by Eugene C. Hultman, of the Metropolitan District Commission. The concert season continues to Aug. 16. There will be no concerts on Monday nights. Concerts begin at 8:30 and end about 10 p. m. Four children's concerts will be given, Wednesday mornings at 10:15, July 26, Aug. 2, 9, and 16.

WPA Advises Preparing Now For Cold Days

Launching a "winterizing" campaign, W. H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board, announced today that materials to seal homes against heat loss this winter—in the face of the alarming shortage of coal, oil and wood—are now available to New England home owners.

Householders in this region were urged to conserve the diminishing fuel supplies, now being drained for huge wartime civilian and military needs. Plans for "winterizing" homes from attic to cellar should be put into effect now, before chilly days of fall arrive, Mr. Wheeler said.

"Heat-sealing homes now is virtually a 'must' if we desire to safeguard the health of our families and at the same time cooperate in the nation's effort to use less fuel and gain the objective of keeping more homes warm during the coming winter," Mr. Wheeler added.

In "winterizing" the home, the WPB lists 10 "must" items to be checked, starting with the roof. Cracked, weather-beaten, and time-worn roofs permit cold air to infiltrate into the house, adding to the heating problem. Necessary repair work done now will prevent costly leaks next winter.

Materials for the other "winterizing" work on the WPB check list include weather-stripping for windows and for caulking crevices around them; storm windows and sash; and materials for insulating the attic floor and sidewalls of the house. Also on the check list is the entire heating system. It should be given a thorough cleaning.

Most of the materials needed are noncritical, WPB pointed out. Roofing to repair cracked, warped and weather-beaten roofs, which permit cold air to infiltrate into the house as well as water to seep through, is available. Similarly, weather-stripping for doors and windows is not scarce. While the supply of zinc and copper is limited, there is plenty of felt and the wood to keep the stripping rigid.

Caulking compounds also are available to plug cracks and crevices around windows and doors. Such cracks in the average house, the WPB estimates, are equal in area to a pane of glass.

Only shortage to threaten the campaign is time. To wait too long, to "winterize," WPB points out, likely will mean that this essential work cannot be completed before winter as there will not be sufficient manpower to do all the work in a few weeks.

Coal Arrivals Drop In New England Area

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Shipments of anthracite and bituminous coal to New England dropped sharply during the Independence Day holiday week ended July 8, Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator, has announced.

Only 467,300 tons of soft coal were forwarded to New England that week, compared with 533,665 tons shipped the preceding week. A total of 121,097 tons of anthracite were shipped in comparison with 136,660 tons the week of July 1.

Forwardings of anthracite for the year through July 8 were 12.5 per cent higher than in the same period of 1943 and bituminous coal shipments 7.9 per cent more than last year. Total shipments to this area for the year through July 8 were 1,742,625 tons, as against 1,624,815 tons in the comparable period last year.

Plant Cuts Work-Week

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., July 21 (AP)—The Pratt & Whitney and Hamilton Standard Propeller Divisions of United Aircraft Corporation which have been working seven days a week, 24 hours a day since soon after Pearl Harbor will go on a six-day week effective next Monday, July 24.

Looking for a Hotel Room? 'Fergy's' Plan Really Works

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Visitors to Boston these crowded days often hear the hotel clerk say: "I'm sorry, we have no room, but get in touch with 'Fergy'; he'll have one for you."

Then the courteous clerk gives a downtown telephone number and "Fergy's" full name: Hugh R. Ferguson.

"He has a little corner room in the lobby of the Statler Hotel," the clerk will explain when visitors ask where he may be found.

"And 'Fergy' won't let you down," is usually the parting remark to the Boston visitor. And he hasn't yet.

All at His Finger Tips

Boston is probably the only city in the country that has set up a system whereby every hotel room within its confines — numbering 10,000 — is placed at the finger tips of one individual.

It all started nearly two years ago when Glenn Sherrard, now President of the American Hotel Association and Manager of the Parker House, was confronted with the problem of finding accommodations for the thousands of war workers and servicemen flowing into the city. Oftentimes many of the hotels in the City's outskirts had a number of vacancies while those situated in the heart of downtown Boston were filled to capacity. The answer to the problem was to keep track of these vacant rooms. But how?

Mr. Sherrard met Mr. Ferguson who, by the way, spent 18 years in the hotel business in Hyannis and knew all the ins-and-outs of the business, and, after a brief exchange of greetings Mr. Sherrard explained his problem.

Plan in Force Two Years

In less than 48 hours "Fergy" had a plan worked out. It met with immediate success and after two years has had no changes.

First job "Fergy" had to do was to solicit the co-operation of all the city's hotels. When they had any vacancies they were to let him know. The success of the whole plan depended upon that co-operation. The hotels have co-operated 100 per cent and when Boston goes to bed at night no visitor is required to seek a bench on the Common. Every hotel room is utilized.

"Fergy" starts his day's work at 5 p. m. and stays at the job until 11 p. m. Usually there is a line from his office stretching across the lobby.

"The easiest ones to satisfy," says "Fergy," are the soldiers and sailors. They are usually courteous and are not fussy. Now it is a little different with the 'gold-braided' boys. They've got more money and they are more demanding. And, there are some civilians who forget there is a war on," he grinned.

People Appreciative

"But all in all most people are real appreciative of getting a place to sleep," he said.

"Fergy's name is a byword among prominent businessmen in distant cities. He has calls as far away as Omaha from men who want hotel reservations in Boston. It isn't uncommon to have New York, Philadelphia, or New Jersey on the wire several times in an evening.

"I have another outgoing phone near by and while they wait on the other wire I call the various hotels and make the reservation," he said.

"People really have a lot of good in them," Mr. Ferguson remarked. I remember one night I gave the last two rooms available to a couple of sailor boys. Right behind them was an elderly couple who had traveled far and wanted a double room for the night. I had to tell them they'd have to wait and even than I couldn't make any promises.

"In a few moments those two sailors came back with the elderly couple at their side. They agreed to give up their room to the couple.

"Yes, I got those boys a room a little later."

Wastepaper Drive Enters Its Final Day

Although thousands of Bostonians are away on vacation, wastepaper continued to be collected in record-breaking proportions today.

A total of 371,460 pounds were produced in Wards 15 to 18 yesterday, exceeding last month's figures by 167,675 pounds. Collections during the first four days of this week have yielded 1,066,920 pounds of paper and 321,600 pounds of tin cans.

The largest amount of paper heretofore amassed was in April of this year when 1,438,325 pounds were gathered, and it is hoped that today's effort, which will mark the final day of the drive, will exceed this record.

Yesterday's winners of the $25 War Bonds offered by the Boston Salvage Committee were: William Murray of Jamaica Plain, Mrs. J. Herman of Roxbury, Edward Hudson of Dorchester, and Morris White of Dorchester.

R. I. Views Shipyard's Future One of State's Big Problems

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21—Speaking at a launching ceremony at the huge Walsh-Kaiser shipyard here this week, Representative John E. Fogarty, Rhode Island Democrat, put his finger on one of the biggest single economic problems plaguing Rhode Islanders as they look ahead to the postwar period. The problem is whether or not the shipyard, the largest private industry the State ever has had, will be continued in operation after the war.

"Every worker in this yard wants the yard to continue to stay here after the war," Representative Fogarty said. "But the papers here don't want it to stay and industry does not want it to stay."

It is possible he said, that records can be established through co-operation of workers and management to assure "that this yard, along with others, will stay here after the war is won."

This was the first time anyone high in political affairs had suggested the yard might continue to be operated after the war. Most Rhode Islanders and most of the workers at the yard have assumed the chances were slim indeed that postwar business could be found to keep the plant in operation. Supporting this conclusion were the variuus reports from Washington which showed costs at the Walsh-Kaiser yard here were running higher than they are in other yards building similar ships.

There are those, too, who recall a similar experience after the last war. Providence at that time had a small shipyard building experimental-type ships. When the war ended in 1918, the local yard was abandoned.

If the shipyard here is closed after the war or even if the personnel is drastically reduced a great army of workers will be thrown out of work. More than 18,000 persons presently are employed there. Some are itinerant workers and some are skilled craftsmen drawn here from other states, but the bulk of them are residents of Rhode Island and adjacent communities and it is in this section that they will seek employment if they are cut off the shipyard rolls.

This prospect raises a host of related problems. How many of the women workers will seek employment elsewhere? How many of these workers can be absorbed by other local industries? What are the possibilities of establishing new industries in the section to absorb some of the workers? And finally, what proportion of the workers will be compelled to turn to the State and the communities for relief?

The shipyard is not the only war industry here facing this uncertain future. Dozens of smaller plants engaged wholly in war work are similarly situated. But the shipyard is the focus of attention because it is the largest enterprise so affected and because it probably would be the most difficult to convert to other work.

27 U. S. Soldiers Listed as Missing

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The names of 27 Massachusetts men are included in a list of 802 soldiers missing in action, the War Department announced today.

The Massachusetts men:

Asiatic Area

Cooney, Sergeant Armand E., Chicopee.
Fishman, 2nd Lieut. Sol, New Bedford.

Central Pacific Area

Faunce, 1st Lieut. James J., Boston.

European Area

Casey, 1st Lieut. James F., Needham.
Gavin, 2nd Lieut. William, Bradford.
Greenquist, 2nd Lieut. Robert E., Everett.
Larochelle, 2nd Lieut. Joseph E., Methuen.
Levine, Flight Officer Milton, Mattapan.
Macedo, Staff Sergeant Joao, Fall River.
Ouelette, Private First Class Albert L.—Lawrence.
Pacheco, Private First Class Manuel—Fall River.
Romney, 2nd Lieut. Walter R.—Holvoke.
Ruggiero, Private First Class Antonio—Plymouth.
Sander, 2nd Lieut. Robert B.—Newton.
Santos, Private First Class Henry—South Dartmouth.
Sargent, 2nd Lieut. Marston F.—Lexington.
Vallee, Staff Sargeant Edward J.—Brockton.
Vincent 2nd Lieut. Donald H.—Boston.

Mediterranean Area

Blair, Private Allyn M., East Longmeadow.
Chamberlain, Private Louis K., Watertown.
Cuguni, Staff Sergeant Lawrence H., Brighton.
Domurat, Private Sigmund A., Medford.
Leblanc, Pfc. Armand E., Fitchburg.
Leofanti, Pfc. Joseph L., Worcester.
Quercio, Pfc. Girolamo, Worcester.
Rivers, Private Roger W., Spencer.

Southwest Pacific Area

Leszynski, Private Felix B., Haydenville.

Navy Casualties List 13 Bay Staters

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The names of 13 Massachusetts men are included in a list of 170 casualties of the U. S. Naval forces—Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard—announced today by the Naval Department.

Publication of this additional list brings to 49,358 the total number of casualties announced by the Navy Department since Dec. 7, 1941.

Massachusetts men:

Allen, Philip S., Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. Wounded. Lynn.
Asack, George P., Jr., Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. West Bridgewater.
Bailey, Walter E., Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Lynn.
Barek, Walter Paul, Boatswain's Mate, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Fall River.
Deyermond, Robert V., Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Wife, Andover.
Kane, James Robert, Aviation Radioman, Third Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Rockland.
Lafortune, Arthur, Gunner's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. North Oxford.
Lonczak, Joseph Frank, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Chicopee.
Mantell, Charles, Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve, Killed. Whitinsville.
Ochs, Raymond Francis, Fireman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Dorchester.
O'Connell, Frederick P., Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Newton.
Varmette, Robert Nelson, Aviation Radioman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Boston.
Williams, Gerald Francis, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Boston.

Employees' 'Penalty' Pay

Payments found due employees under the Federal wage and hour law and for child-labor violations totaled $91,861 in New England during June, it is announced by Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the United States Department of Labor. Employees receiving the pay numbered 2,861.

Two Boston Soldiers Busy Delivering Food to Front

War Activities of New England

Delivering fresh meats and butter to the forward units of the Fifth Army in Italy, by operating refrigerator vans from cold storage depots in Rome, two Greater Boston soldiers are serving with a Peninsular Base Section Quartermaster Refrigerator Company.

Corporal Milton L. Cohn of Boston is a platoon clerk, while Corporal Cornelius F. Quinlan of Somerville drives a semi-trailer. A constant flow of fresh frozen foods from the two cold storage plants, capable of storing 300,000 pounds, is maintained to Fifth Army ration points even beyond artillery positions.

Both of these Boston soldiers wear bronze stars on their service ribbons for battle participation.

New Hospital

Formal acceptance by the United States Army of the Boston Area Station Hospital in Waltham is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon, the First Service Command announced today. This installation, which is a complete village, was constructed under the direction of Col. Henry P. Dunbar, district engineer for the Boston district. Cost of the buildings and equipment is placed at $2,500,000.

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Service Command, will accept for the Army. Ceremonies will be held in the recreation hall, attended by high ranking Army officers and John F. Devane, Mayor of Waltham.

Got His Answer

Sliding into a foxhole on the Fifth Army front in Italy, a replacement infantryman asked a veteran Brighton soldier—"what does a mortar shell sound like, coming this way?"

Before his question could be answered by the veteran, a near-hit by a German mortar shell demonstrated clearer than words "what it sounded like."

Picking up his helmet with two jagged holes from shell fragments, and while the replacement infantryman recovered from the shock of the burst, Private Michael J. Harney, who used to run a market in Brighton said: "I guess Jerry gave you the answer to your question."

Judge Promoted

Promotion of Capt. Thomas J. Judge of Newton, head of the Seacoast and Antiaircraft sub-office at the Watertown Arsenal, to the rank of major is announced by the arsenal headquarters.

Major Judge was commissioned a first lieutenant in July, 1942, and received his captain's bars in January, 1943. He has been on duty at the arsenal since February, 1943.

Airmen Graduate

With eight Bay State airmen graduating from the Midland Army Air Field bombardier school in Texas, two new cadets from Boston have been assigned there for training.

Eighteen weeks of tough Army Air Force training was completed successfully by the graduates who studied intensively aerial gunnery, meteorology, aerial reconnaissance, camouflage, and especially the various fields of bombing.

They are Second Lieutenants Robert E. Leary of Arlington, and Jerome M. Stedman of Wilbraham; Flight Officers James S. McCullough of Brookline, Firman A. Coon of Weymouth, Lucien G. Petit of Fall River, Barrett Ring of Mattapan, Edwin F. Whitman of Natick and Donald D. Fairchild of Saugus.

Students now in the course of training are Cadets George M. Conant and John F. White, both of Boston.

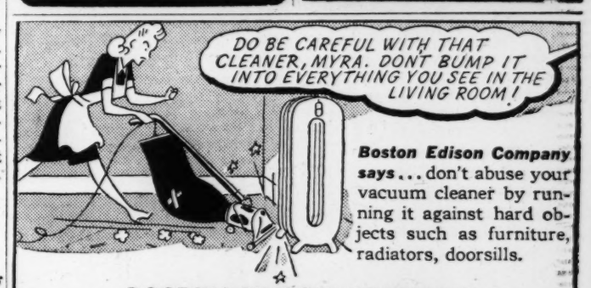
Destroy 29 Planes

Detecting a hidden German airfield while attacking rail installations in Normandy, two squadrons of the Eighth Air Force, destroyed 29 enemy planes, according to Lieut. Floyd W. Tremberth of Winchester who chalked up his first victory over the Luftwaffe in the attack.

"The two fellows who had found the field led us back there," said the lieutenant. "For half an hour we went back and forth across it. The antiaircraft emplacements were knocked out right at the beginning, and from then on we had a field day. I spotted a 109 concealed in a hedgerow, and opened fire on it from about 300 yards. I saw a lot of hits and then a big cloud of black smoke suddenly poured out of it. As I flew through the smoke the plane burst into flames."

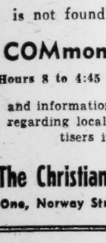
This SAFE
JAR RUBBER
is BACK!
Away with doubtful wartime substitutes! Good Luck Jar Rubbers are back! Widest sealing surface of any jar ring. 10c a dozen, 3 dozen for 25c. Ask for them by name. If dealer cannot supply, send us $2.00 for two gross, postpaid.
SEND FOR TEXTBOOK
Our popular Home Canners' Textbook. Complete. Reliable. 64 pages. With free supply of eleven dozen canning labels. All for 15c.
BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER COMPANY
12 Hampshire Street
Cambridge, Mass.
*Replacement or refund of money guaranteed by Good Housekeeping if defective or not as advertised therein.
Keep Buying War Bonds
GOOD LUCK*
Jar Rubbers

RED CAP
TOPS ALL
REFRESH-R
The Sensational Odor Remover
Leaves A Lasting Fragrance
SPRAY FROM ATTIC TO CELLAR
For Cooking Odors ... Bathrooms ... Closed-up Room ... Careless Animal Pets.
AT YOUR GROCER'S
C. M. KIMBALL CO.-BOSTON, MASS.


DO BE CAREFUL WITH THAT CLEANER, MYRA. DONT BUMP IT INTO EVERYTHING YOU SEE IN THE LIVING ROOM!
Boston Edison Company says... don't abuse your vacuum cleaner by running it against hard objects such as furniture, radiators, doorsills.
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES
FIRST NATIONAL BAKERS HAVE BEEN BAKING BREAD FOR NEW ENGLAND HOUSEWIVES FOR YEARS AND KNOW FROM EXPERIENCE THAT THEY DEMAND A GOOD LOAF OF BREAD! OUR BREAD MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THOUSANDS OF NEW ENGLAND FOLKS WHO KNOW GOOD BREAD
2 20 oz. LOAVES
19c

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON



Summer Calls for Simple Meals

You will find a complete and varied selection of groceries that make for tempting hot weather meals . . . at Rhodes'.

RHODES BROS. CO.
KEN. 4500 LON. 2040
Charge Accounts Solicited
170 Massachusetts Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.

Mott's New York State Unsweetened Apple Juice Pints and Quarts

Slade's Delicious Peanut Butter Nourishing, #1 grade Peanuts and Pure Salt

We Specialize in Groceries for the Small Home
We Carry
S. S. PIERCE CO. PRODUCTS
MANHATTAN STORES
270 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Self Service

Mobilgas
AUTO REPAIRING
Complete Lubrication Service
Special Motor Tune-up
Brake and Battery Service
Washing
FALMOUTH ST. GARAGE
Cor. Falmouth and W. Newton Sts. KEN. 2592

LESSON MARKERS
Marking Crayons
Religious Pictures—Reference Bibles
Associated Authors Books
WATERS Stationery Co.
240 Mass. Avenue, Boston

Dependable
WATCH REPAIRING
We are also showing a fine selection of Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen
LUND Jewelers 222 Clarendon St. Ken. 7928

AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN
Douglas Shoes
191 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Opposite
Christian Science Publishing House
Open Evenings

• It is gratifying to these uptown advertisers to learn that your patronage is in response to their advertisements in the Monitor.

We are experts in Cold Waving
NOR-WAY BEAUTY SALON
In the heart of the Back Bay on the ground floor.
9½ Norway Street, Boston
COM. 9335

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
COMmonwealth 4330
Hours 8 to 4:45 daily, except Saturday
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

GILL BROS.
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
268 Mass. Ave., Boston COM. 9671
The Best in Quality at Right Prices
OTHER STORES IN LYNN AND LOWELL

American Forces on Guam Drive In From Beach

Continued from Page 1

to the great victory on Saipan, started on the morning of July 20 and "are continuing against moderate ground opposition," Admiral Nimitz' communiqué said.

"United States Marines and Army assault troops established beachheads on Guam Island on July 20 (West Longitude—United States time) with the support of carrier aircraft and surface combat units of the Fifth Fleet," the communiqué continued.

"Enemy defenses are being heavily bombed and shelled at close range."

Guam is the southernmost and largest of the Marianas group of islands. In American hands, it will greatly strengthen Saipan's position as a base from which Japan can be assaulted. Guam is 130 miles southwest of Saipan and both islands are within easy Superfortress range of Tokyo and the whole of Japan.

The Philippines, lying about 1,500 miles west of Guam and Saipan, likewise are vulnerable to the mighty forces Admiral Nimitz is hurling across the Pacific.

The Guam landings came after 17 days of the most terrific warship and plane blasting given any invaded Pacific island, with battleships adding their heavy shells to the torrent of explosives poured from cruisers, destroyers, and planes.

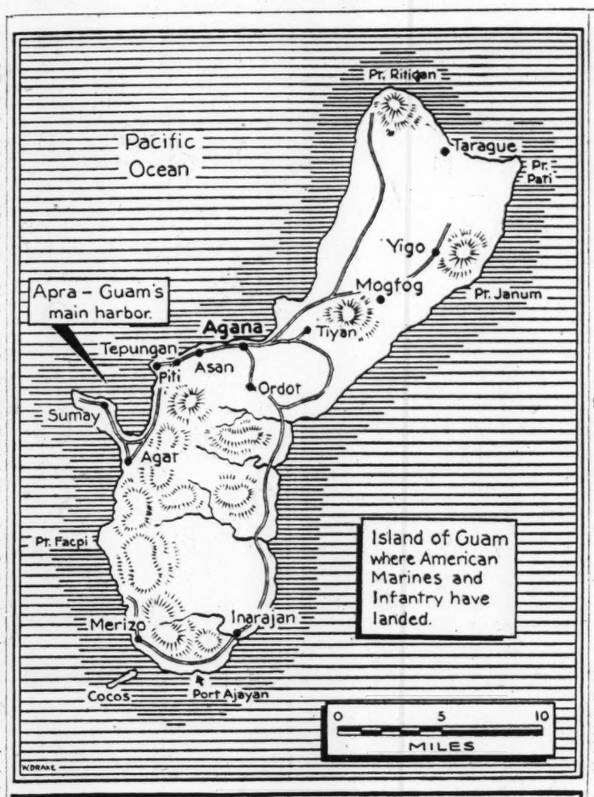
Guam was seized Dec. 10, 1941—two days after Pearl Harbor (Dec. 8, East Longitude time). It was believed the Japanese garrison on Guam was as strong as Saipan's, which consisted of more than 20,000 troops on D-Day, July 14. The Americans had to kill 95 per cent of that force before gaining victory.

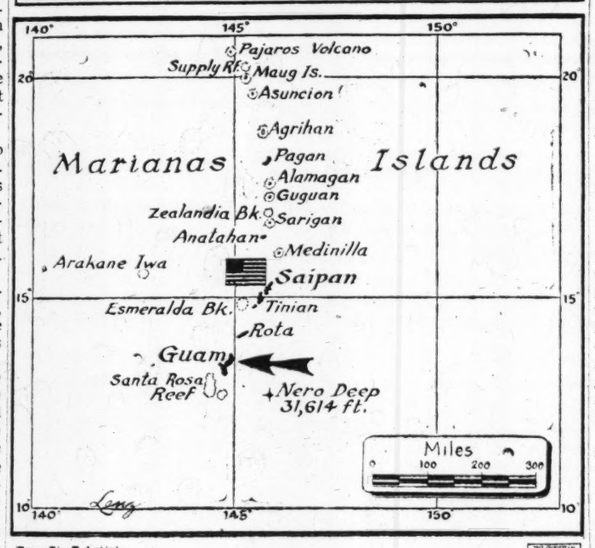
No indication was given as to the landing places. A fleet spokesman merely said: "All landings were effected in all areas as programed." This suggested the landings were not so difficult as at Saipan, where many Marines perished on the reef-girt beaches.

But in the interior, the Americans will encounter the same hills, caves, and crevices which gave Saipan's defenders a tremendous edge over the attackers.

Guam, 32 miles long and 4 to 10 miles wide, was overrun by 8,000 Japanese troops who stormed ashore against 200 Marines in the early days of the war. All the other Marianas islands to the north were Japanese, who thus had all the advantages against the isolated American garrison.

The island has one of the Pacific's finest harbors, Apra, and formerly served as a way station on the trans-Pacific air route to the Far East. It supports a native population of nearly 22,000. Its area is about 225 square miles, the southern half containing fertile valleys broken by low hills, the northern half mainly a 500-foot plateau.





By a Staff Artist

Americans Land 130 Miles South of Saipan

Upper: Close-up of the island of Guam, where American infantrymen and Marines have landed. No details were announced as to where the landings took place. Lower: Guam is at the southern end of the long string of Marianas Islands. It is 130 miles south of Saipan, which has been taken by American forces, and is within bombing range of the Philippines and Japan itself.

Normandy:

British Drive Ahead In Heavy Downpour

Canadian infantry, pushing through soft mud under the heaviest rains since D-Day, struck deeper into German defenses south of Caen on July 21.

The Canadians drove the Germans from their underground shelters through wheat fields in the storm.

The heaviest fighting came around Bourguebus, which was added to the growing list of towns captured by Lieut. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's British Second Army.

On the west flank of the British front, the Germans continued their slow withdrawal in a line-straightening movement below Hottot toward Villers-Bocage, thickly strewing their path of retreat with mines and booby traps.

Newly captured German prisoners disclosed a reign of defeatism spreading among Nazi gun crews.

"British counterfire is so terrific our mortar gunners never fire more than five rounds from the same position at one time," one prisoner said. "Immediately after firing, our mortar crews run for cover. No place within a radius of 50 yards of a mortar is considered safe."

The captive Nazis said their gunners were digging holes 70 to 80 yards from their mortars and covering the holes with corrugated iron taken from ruined buildings and thick layers of turf.

Italy:

Nazi Big Guns Pound Livorno

Big German guns in the hills behind Pisa sent a harassing fire into the city of Livorno as the Allies completed their occupation of the Italian seaport.

Fifth Army patrols probed into enemy defense lines north of the Arno River for the first time.

Allied Headquarters announced that American units still were finding and exterminating pockets of enemy resistance on the south side of the river on July 20, described as one of the quietest days experienced by the Fifth Army since the offensive began May 11.

The enemy was reported in strong outpost positions on the north side of the Arno, especially where the stream could be forded, but at the eastern end of the Italian front the Germans continued to flee before the Poles.

The Poles crossed the Esino River on a 15-mile-wide front in the Adriatic sector and reached Montemarciano, six miles beyond the stream and 15 miles northwest of Ancona. The Italians on their left pushed on from Iesi.

Progress was less rapid on the inland portions of the front, but Eighth Army units began encircling enemy-held Citta di Castello, 13 air-line miles northwest of Umbertide.

Two-mile advances were reported north of Arezzo. Ricasoli, 17 miles northwest of Arezzo and just off Highway 69 leading to Florence, was captured. The right wing of the Fifth Army maintained only loose contact with the retreating Nazis beyond Certaldo, less than 15 miles below Empoli.

The Germans still hold a few machine-gun positions on the north side of the Antifosseto Canal, which meets the sea 2½ miles north of Livorno and six miles south of Pisa.

Shell fire intended to deny the Allies use of Livorno Harbor was coming from the 3,000-foot mass of Monte Pisano, northeast of Pisa. The enemy laid down a heavy barrage also at Colla Savetti, six miles east of Livorno.

Allied engineers found 16 ships sunk in the north and south approaches of Livorno Harbor. Quays were demolished, cranes wrecked, warehouses destroyed, and bridge approaches knocked out.

Eastern Front:

Soviets Push Deep Into Lithuania

The Red Army has pushed deep into Lithuania, hurled a massive blow toward Poland's capital of Warsaw, and virtually sealed the fate of the Nazi stronghold of Lwow.

Pouring across the trans-Lithuanian railway, Soviet forces captured the junction of Skopishki, 50 miles west of Dvinsk, 85 miles southeast of the Latvian port of Riga and 165 miles east of Memel.

Warsaw, a little more than 100 miles from the Red Army vanguard, was the objective of concerted attacks west of the Nazis' broken Bug River line defenses.

The Nazi garrison at Lwow appeared doomed, with the Russians five miles away in the suburb of Doroshev.

The garrison's resistance failed to check the pace of the First Ukranian Army offensive, which engulfed the rail junction of Rawa Ruska, 30 miles northwest of Lwow, and more than 300 settlements.

For 60 miles along the Bug River from captured Opalin to Sokal, the Red Army scored new gains.

Acutely endangered by the Soviet advances were the German fortresses of Brest Litoovsk and fortresses of Brest Litovsk and proaches to Warsaw. Nazi rearguards in the railroad town of Korbee Kobryn, 27 miles northeast of Brest Litovsk, have been liquidated, and at other points the Red Army troops are about 10 miles away, front dispatches said.

Soviet columns were within 50 miles of Lublin, which is about 75 miles southwest of Brest Litovsk.

The German Radio said Russian troops had reached Augustow in the northern sector, only a two-hour march from East Prussia. Moscow made no official announcement on action in this theater, but Soviet radiocasts heard in London asserted that "uprisings and a serious panic" had developed in East Prussia.

The supplement to the radiocast Moscow communiqué as recorded by the Soviet monitor in London said 8,000 Germans had been killed in the fighting for Rawa Ruska and Wlodzimierz, 33 miles southwest of Kowel.

It appeared that Premier Joseph Stalin had crossed up the Nazi High Command by unleashing the drive west of Kowel toward Warsaw after his troops had forced the Nazis to transfer numerous divisions to the Niemen River sector for the anticipated all-out attack on East Prussia.

The new blows have shoved the front between Lwow and Brest Litovsk aonther 30 to 40 miles nearer Warsaw and Germany itself.

The latest Moscow communiqué announced the capture of nearly 900 towns and villages. These included, in addition to Opalin, on the east bank of the Bug only 14 miles from Chelm on the Kowel-Lublin-Warsaw railroad, the towns of Lyuboml, 30 miles west of Kowel, and Malyorta, 26 miles southeast of Brest Litovsk.

Air Over Europe:

10,000 Allied Planes Hit Reich in 4 Days

An American fleet of nearly 2,000 planes flew above a howling Channel northeaster July 21 and attacked Germany for the fourth consecutive day, striking Regensberg, Schweinfurt, and a number of other targets.

The RAF sent a force of nearly 1,000 heavy bombers against targets in Germany, France, and Belgium during the night, and on July 21 the Germans reported simultaneous attacks on the Reich from Britain and Italy for the fourth successive day.

Within the past four days, Germany and objectives on its immediate fringes have been hit by Allied air armadas totaling more than 10,000 planes.

Two forces of Lancaster and Halifax night bombers hit synthetic-oil plants at Homberg and Bottrop-Welheim in the Ruhr, while Hamburg was bombed by Mosquitoes. At the same time, another big force of heavies hit the railroad yards at Courtrai, Belgium, commanding the three main northern arteries from Germany to France.

Flying-bomb installations installations in northern France also were sharply attacked during the night.

On the Normandy battle front night-flying Mosquitoes attacked highway convoys north of Paris and a Seine crossing south of Paris.

The Germans reported intense night air battles over Germany, Belgium, and Holland, and claimed—without confirmation—that 37 Allied bombers had been downed.

Nine Allied planes were reported lost on the Courtrai mission.

Robot Bombs:

Flying Missiles Hit London Area

The Germans sent their robot bombs crashing into the London area and southern England in a renewed attack which began after nightfall July 20, causing damage and casualties, it was announced July 21.

Earlier it was disclosed in the House of Commons that 170,000 women and children who had left London since July 2 to escape the robot menace. The new attack came after a 12-hour lull, the Germans previously having sent over their flying bombs intermittently the same morning.

Several of the flying bombs in the first two waves in the evening were destroyed by the terrific barrage from guns in one coast district. Two exploded over the sea just off a town within a few minutes of each other.

Taft Plans to Ease Controls Of Reading Matter to Forces

Continued from Page 1

plaining that the purpose of the bill was only to see that partisan literature was not purchased in whole or in part by Government funds.

"All the leading magazines are being distributed regardless of what kind of political propaganda they contain," he stressed, emphasizing that "the only dispute has arisen as to books printed at Government expense and servicemen's magazines printed and edited by the Government."

Controls Too Strict

He agreed that the provisions of the bill as they now stand are too strict and that the interpretation of them by the Army likewise has been too severe.

Colonel Cutler said that in order to be on the safe side, Army officers had been instructed "to leave out when in doubt," with the result that the Army's huge educational program has been seriously hampered.

The ban on "Yankee From Olympus," by Catherine Drinker Bowen, and "The Republic," by Charles A. Beard, were mentioned by Colonel Cutler as specific rejections which were inevitable under the present wording of the Act.

The work of providing armed services editions has been frustrated by Title 5, Archibald Ogden, Executive Secretary of the Council on Books in Wartime, declared, recommending a liberalized amendment to read:

"No such book of general circulation shall hereafter be purchased which, considered in its entirety, is obvious propaganda designed to affect the result of any election for the Federal offices above mentioned."

Mr. Ogden stressed that the real danger of the provision, in his opinion, is that the censorship rule, unlike the Soldier Vote Act, is not merely "for the duration, plus six months." Because the censorship rule is contained in the Soldier Vote bill which was put through as a rider to the Hatch Act, it is now firmly established on the books, although its authors may not have realized the implication at the time it was drafted.

Mr. Ogden viewed the censorship provision as "unnecessary" and resulting in a greater evil than the one it was intended to prevent.

Demand for 'Air' Gas Cuts Civilian Stocks

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Increased diversion of refinery facilities to production of aviation gasoline has resulted in reduction of the nation's stockpile of civilian grade gasoline by more than 1,500,000 barrels in the last 30 days and by over 4,350,000 barrels since April 1, the Petroleum Administration for War said today.

"During this period of heightened military activity the petroleum industry has the added responsibility of providing supplies to replenish invasion and war theater inventories of military gasoline," said Deputy PAW Administrator Ralph K. Davies. "Therefore, refineries are able to manufacture less of the civilian grade gasoline, which places a greater reliance on accumulated civilian stocks."

On July 8, stocks of civilian gasoline held at refineries and terminals in this country totaled 46,136,000 barrels, compared with 46,274,000 barrels the previous week.

Nazi Flying Bombs: Britons 'Napping'?

By the Associated Press

London, July 21

Capt. Alec Cunningham-Reid, Conservative M. P., asserted today the Government was "caught napping" by the German flying bombs. He told Commons a British inventor produced a similar weapon "early in the war."

The Government, he said, "put every obstacle in the way of developing this robot invention." The British robot was invented, he said, by Maj. W. G Wilson, and was jet-propelled and had "a bombing accuracy never before heard of."

Eastern Front Strategy

By a Staff Artist

Russians Threaten Key City

Lower arrows indicate direction of Russian advance which appears on point of forcing German defenders out of Lwow, one of Europe's great transportation centers.

Crisis Seethes Within Reich Following Attack on Hitler

Continued from Page 1

a plot to eliminate me and with me the state."

This attributing of responsibility to a section of the German Army is undoubtedly the most important item in this whole incident, especially when combined with Hitler's naming of Heinrich Himmler as commander in chief of the home army to "create order," and the Führer's threat to balance accounts with "a small, despicable, ambitious, self-seeking, group seeking to sow seeds of despair."

Behind this reported attempt on the life of Hitler lies one of the closing stages of a great struggle between a large section of German military leaders of the old school and Nazi Party leaders concerning the whole conduct of the war.

The Army men objected especially to Hitler's blundering interference in matters of military strategy where he has already made such costly mistakes.

For some time there has also been a great dissatisfaction among the Nazi group with military officers, especially since so many of them have been surrendering on the Eastern Front.

Some even have gone so far as to radiocast from Moscow against Hitler soon after their capture. In other words the German military caste has lost its most valuable asset in Nazi eyes, namely a tradition for fighting to the end.

Germany's military, political and economic situation is so desperate that it has come to the parting of the ways between the military and the Nazis. It may be too much to say at this juncture that the military realize the hopelessness of the Germans continuing the struggle while the Nazis are determined to sacrifice the Reich before they sacrifice themselves. But events are moving that way.

Except those who are Nazi, if they have to fight on, are determined to fight their own way, definitely opposed to obeying Hitler's grim orders to fight on to the last man and wherever they realize that, as at Stalingrad, it is a mere waste of German manpower.

Some of these generals have expressed in no uncertain manner their opinions on the Führer's "intuitions" and thus have given Himmler's spies plenty of opportunity for forming charges against them and of presenting them to Hitler in a manner which Hitler's suspicions would only be too ready to take up.

In this connection it is interesting to recall a reliable report that shortly before Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt's withdrawal from command in France, a meeting of older German generals holding commands in Italy and France took place at Strassburg. Not only were special strategical issues discussed but also the whole problem of Germany's ability to continue the war. Of this Himmler was duly informed.

We can now place in a proper perspective Goebbel's reference in "Das Reich" soon after that meeting that unless Germany continued fighting it would make it impossible for a third war for world domination in the next 50 years. Military leaders appear, however, to have taken quite a different attitude and assumed that further fighting under present conditions is more likely to make another recovery of Germany impossible.

German reports of this attempt upon Hitler leave very much unsaid and is suspiciously like other similar sanguinary incidents in Nazi history.

Thus it is amazing that so few names of those arrested or executed have been given. Moreover, there are differences of opinion expressed by authorities on this case by German news agencies and by Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring. The former reported that some leaders committed suicide when they knew the plot had failed. Göring, however, announced that the officers who made the attempt on Hitler had proclaimed a "new Reich Government." This version was later stricken from re-broadcasts of Göring's speech.

Hitler Well Protected

Also rather strange that such action was possible in view of the large bodyguard around Hitler on all occasions, the Gestapo, the special armored train when travelling, and he even had his own food-taster.

Strange too, if this happened at Berchtesgaden that there should have been any bombs in the possession of German officers since it used to be an order—and it has certainly not been removed during these troublous days of war—that all entering Hitler's presence had to be searched for weapons.

The question of place is also interesting. It isn't said where it occurred but some circumstantial evidence suggests Hitler's mountain retreat of Berchtesgaden or near since another announcement shortly afterward said Hitler met Mussolini and the latter is known to have been living in a villa in south Germany for some time.

Most important however is the use made of the incident. It is reminiscent of the way the Reichstag fire was used in February 1933, and the way the purge of June 30, 1934, was exploited. Both were made the excuse to remove enemies and possible enemies of the Nazis.

For as German history in the past 12 years has shown, it is enough for the fear-ridden Nazis to suspect opposition immediately to crush it.

Terror Reigns

Terror, and still more terror, will be the new order of the day in Germany with Himmler as commander in chief on the home front in addition to being chief of the Secret Police, the Waffen SS (Blackshirt Guards within the Army), and the post of Minister of Interior.

All this makes him virtually the dictator of the Nazi Party and army alike if present army leaders accept such a condition of affairs.

What has now happened also shows undoubtedly where the real power in Germany now rests. It was long difficult to assess Hitler's real position, whether he himself was the so-called source of power or merely holding the balance between the different forces in the state.

Whatever may have been the case earlier, today—perhaps due to Hitler's mental and physical condition— it is growing more obvious that Himmler has the power. Through the past 10 years he has acquired control of the most important offices on the home front, whose subordinates hold the archives with secret information true or faked which can blackmail anybody within the Reich.

Himmler Moving Up

He it is who is now moving out into the open. Hitler remains the nominal head of the Reich, he probably is still regarded as the "Führer by many millions of Germans but Hitler has really become as much a "wooden Titan" as Hindenburg ever was in his latest years.

Hitler's references in his proclamation to the incident as like a "stab in the back" of the 1918 type, is another attempt to stir up the home front. But neither this nor all of Dr. Goebbels' attempts to paint a picture of the German people's unshakable devotion and ardent admiration of the Führer can hide from them the fact that now he has gone over entirely to Gestapo terrorism against the military authorities and that today is different from pre-1939, since so many of their relatives now are soldiers rather than Party men.

Terror Checks Revolt

Terror probably will prevent the people from revolting at this stage, but cannot prevent increasing bitter dissillusionment. It would be interesting to have been able to appear unseen in German homes last night as the people heard the German radio comments—"for every German"—declare, "This vain murderous attempt on the Führer carries an obligation to intensify his effort in this struggle," followed by Beethoven's "Leonora Overture No. 3," a potpourri of Wagner operas, and ending with the "Badenweiler March"—Hitler's favorite.

But no new patriotic devotion to the Führer will result. There will be much indiscriminate violence both at home and abroad. This, however, will only increase general apathy and the determination to end the war which the Germans have long seen no hope of winning.

No Starvation

The German people have been bombarded and depressed but hitherto there has been no starvation and no actual food shortage. Himmler will see to it that sufficient food supplies, plus terror will maintain existing conditions as long as possible.

But Hitler and Himmeler hardly could have chosen a more inopportune moment. The Allied armies are advancing on the Reich from thre directions, yet at this very moment Germany discloses to the world that it is divided against itself.

Hitler and Himmler, by this latest act, have proved once more that, as Herman Rauschning wrote yearsago, the "Nazi revolution of 1933 really was a revolution of Nihilism" carried out by men without any respect for humanity, not even for the German Reich, their only idea being to acquire and to hold power.

Terrorism Reigns in Reich In Wake of Attack on Hitler

Continued from Page 1

acter of the measures was not elaborated.

Hitler, Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, and Navy Chief Admiral Karl Doenitz rushed to the microphone immediately after the attack on Hitler was disclosed. Their radiocasts were alike in incisive admonition to the armed forces to accept orders only from themselves.

'Arrest-or-Kill' Order

Not only military authorities, but civilians, were instructed to "arrest or kill" those persons cooperating with the "usurpers."

Hitler in his radiocast disclosed these steps.

1. Heinrich Himmler, chief of the dread Gestapo, was made "Commander of the Armies at Home" (Heimatheeres).

2. An unnamed assistant, proved loyal on the Eastern Front, was made Himmler's assistant.

3. Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian was named Chief of Staff of the Army. He replaced Col. Gen. Kurt Zeitler. The position of General Zeitler was at first obscure, but clandestine German-language radio reports said that he had been seized and was being held by the generals who staged the putsch.

Göring in his radiocast to the Luftwaffe ordered:

1. Col. Gen. Hans Jörgen Stumpf is to take command of the German Air Force within the Reich.

2. Orders are to be confirmed personally by telephone.

3. Planes are to fly subject only to the orders of Göring and Himmler.

4. The Luftwaffe, officers, soldiers, and civilians are to assist in the "extermination" of the usurpers.

Today—approximately 12 hours after the Hitler-Göring radiocasts—the German radio carried proclamations of "loyalty" to the Führer from three high commanders. They are Field Marshal Günther von Kluge, Commander in the West; Col. Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, Commander in Norway, and Field Marshal Baron Maximilian von Weichs, Commander in the Balkans.

Control of Armed Forces

The new measures to control the armed forces at home appear of particular significance, both in the case of the Heimatheeres and the Luftwaffe. Hitler and Göring set up new commanders within the Reich itself. Shot through the entire series of German radiocasts which followed the attack on Hitler was evidence that the Nazis were hard pressed to re-establish their controls.

Based on the one-sided information available, no one could vouch for the genuineness of the plot. If it exists in any substantial scope, it means that the expected schism between the Nazi Party and the Army conservatives has materialized.

But if the affair has been stage-managed by the Nazis themselves—as when they engineered the Reichstag fire in order to declare martial law and seize control in 1933—it can only illustrate the tremendous gravity of the internal situation which they face as the tides of war lap against their final fortress.

Early radiocast reports by the secret German language station "Atlantic"—which, though professedly anti-Nazi, generally is viewed with reserve—gave the affair the character of an attempt to overthrow Hitler and establish a government which would sue for peace. There was nothing in independent reports to indicate that the revolt had been successful to this extent.

London dispatches indicated a marked suspicion surrounding the entire story due to the fact that Berlin propagandists for six hours had been telling the German people and the world that the attempted assassination was "made by the enemy" before Hitler came out with a flat accusation of his own Army officers.

Hitler himself in his radiocast thundered against what he called "the mad generals" and "a small fleet of stupid officers."

"At an hour in which the German Army is waging a very hard struggle, there has appeared in Germany a very small group similar to that in Italy (apparently a reference to the Italian surrender last Sept. 8), which believed that it could thrust a dagger into our back as it did in 1918. But this time they have made a mistake. . . .

"This time we will settle accounts in the traditional National Socialist manner."

Apparently the attack on Hitler came on the night of July 19 at a meeting of the Führer and some of his staff. Thirteen of his personal military collaborators were injured by the explosion, which Hitler said took place within six feet of him. One later passed on.

The German radiocasts charged an army colonel, identified as a Count von Stauffenberg, with the actual placing of the bomb. He was shot immediately. Apparently the man is one of three sons of Freiherr Schenk von Stauffenberg of Wiltngen, Württemberg.

A succession of radiocasts declared the plot "had completely collapsed," one of them saying:

"The ringleaders have partly committed suicide after their attempt had failed. Partly they were shot by battalions of the army. . . There were no incidents anywhere. All other people who have become guilty of crime by their attitude will be taken to account."

Only a few days ago, Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, long an outspoken opponent of Hitler, was removed as Commander in Chief in the West. Two days ago, another old-line Junkers General, Col. Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen, was eased from his command in Belgium and Northern France.

Others who have been dismissed from major commands in recent months include Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock, Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb, Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Mannstein, and Field Marshal Gen. Ewald von Kleist.

As long ago as last November, reports from inside Germany indicated that an anti-Hitler group of old-line Junkers was awaiting the psychological moment to attempt a coup.

The first Soviet reaction broadcast by the Moscow Radio was that the attempt on Hitler was "only one episode of a widespread conspiracy by a group of German generals and officers." This radiocast said it was considered significant that one German general after another had surrendered in the face of the current Red Army offensive without attempting to carry out Hitler's fight-to-the-end order.

Gandhi Makes New Proposals

PANCHOGANI, India, July 21 (Reuter)—Mohandas K. Gandhi declared July 20 that the only solution of the present political deadlock would be a declaration now of freedom for India, "limited during the war period by the exigencies of war."

Mr. Gandhi's latest proposals included the following:

1. He would be satisfied with a national government in full control of civil administration.

2. The Viceroy and commander in chief would have complete control over military operations, but the portfolio of defense would be in the hands of the national government.

3. If such a government were formed he would advise the Congress Party to join it.

Mr. Gandhi denied that his proposals were born out of a sense of defeat. "As a lover of peace, not merely in India but peace between all mankind, I could not but make the proposal for what it is worth," he said.

"I should not mind climbing down," he continued, "if it will result in the attainment of Indian independence. Victory—that is, the independence of India as a whole—is a certainty. That it may not come in my lifetime is a matter of indifference to me. Victory will come when God wills it."

Mr. Gandhi concluded, "If my proposal reaches full fruition, what is today a war of brute strength would be turned into a war for the liberation of the exploited peoples of the world."

Russia Says Assassin High Up

By the Associated Press

The Soviet-sponsored Free Germany National Committee has expressed the opinion that the attempt on Hitler's life was engineered in the "top ranks" of the Nazi Party or the German Army and predicted a general purge of "unprecedented horror" in Germany, a Moscow broadcast said.

The Committee's broadcast, beamed to Germany and reported by the Federal Communications Commission, expressed doubt that the assassination attempt was planned by Col. Count von Stauffenberg.

Saying that it was well-known how well Hitler was protected, the broadcast declared "the culprit, no matter what Goebbels' propaganda will denounce afterward, must therefore be sought among the top ranks of the National Socialist Party, the SS or the German generals."

"No doubt there will surge up a wave of arrests, shooting and dismissals of leading men of the Party, among generals, industrialists and economic circles," the broadcast continued.

"SS (Elite Guard) gangs will cry for blood. The bid will be made to cover up by an unprecedented terror a crisis that has become manifest to the whole world."

The Committee, which Moscow said included some anti-Nazi German Army officers captured on the Russian Front, said the attempt to assassinate Hitler confirms "that the political and military leaders of Germany are clearly conscious of the certainty of impending collapse."

Another Russian broadcast, recorded by the Soviet Monitor in London, reported "panic has started not only in East Prussia, but in Upper Silesia" presumably because of the approach of the Red Armies.

German Army Press Must Lionize Hitler

By the Associated Press

New York, July 21

The German Radio today instructed editors of German army newspapers to issue a special edition on Adolf Hitler, stressing the "unshakable faithfulness of all the men" to Hitler.

U. S. Government monitors heard the broadcast order a picture layout to include photographs of Hitler, Heinrich Himmler, the newly-appointed Chief-of-Staff, Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, and Col. Gen. Hans Stumpf, new Chief of Luftwaffe Forces inside the Reich.

The Names Hitler Didn't Mention

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German people were told by Hitler yesterday that a "clique of ruthless officers" had plotted against him. But the only conspirator he mentioned by name was Count von Stauffenberg, a colonel, who, he said, had planted the time bomb in Hitler's conference room.

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, speaking after Hitler, flatly but cryptically stated that the attempted assassination of Hilter stemmed from a "miserable clique of generals who had to be chased from their posts."

Yet Marshal Göring did not mention any specific names at all.

The same reticence has been observed up to now by the entire German press and radio.

The German DNB news agency announced, according to a Reuter dispatch from London, that Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck, former Chief of the German General Staff, who allegedly was implicated in the plot against Hitler, has been liquidated.

Colonel General Beck was head of the General Staff until 1938, when he retired at his own request. He was one of the very few high-ranking German officers who refused to be associated with anything Nazi. As Chief of Staff, he could not avoid seeing Hitler frequently, but he avoided discussing with him anything other than service maters.

However, it should not be too difficult to guess correctly—the more so since clandestine sources inside Europe radiocast a list of members of the "German Peace Government" late last night. It included practically all those prominent generals who had been relieved of their posts because of their criticism of Hitler's strategic concepts. Specifically referred to as members of the "German Peace Government" were Field Marshals Gerd von Rundstedt, Walter von Brauchitsch, and Fedor von Bock, and the Col. Gens. Franz Halder and Fritz Fromm. With the exception of Count von Stauffenberg, all of them have been considered at one time or another "armistice generals" akin to Marshal Pietro Badoglio's type.

Col. Count von Stauffenberg—One of three sons of Freiherr Schenk von Stauffenberg of Wiltingen, Wurttemberg. He was a professional soldier and held the rank of colonel in the German General Staff. His two brothers chose natural scientific careers and are both university teachers. His only sister has been a leading test pilot for the German air force since the outbreak of the war. In 1943, Hitler awarded her the Iron Cross, Second Class. The von Stauffenbergs are a Roman Catholic family and are counted among the oldest members of German nobility.

Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt—Senior among German generals and the "No. 1" as to professional reputation. He served in the ranks of the German General Staff in World War I, was retained in the Reichswehr and promoted to the rank of lieutenant general in 1929. Under Hitler, Marshal von Rundstedt continued to rise, though he allegedly was embroiled in an anti-Nazi conspiracy in 1934. He led the Germans in southern Poland at the outset of this war with smashing success, and, in recognition of his exploits in the French campaign, he was made field marshal on July 19, 1940. He distinguished himself also in Russia, but was relieved from his command when the first reverses set in. For the past two years, he was in charge of German anti-invasion preparations in France, and the Lowlands. Last July he was dismissed as Commander in Chief in the West, reportedly as a result of a disagreement with General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel on adequate defense tactics.

Field Marshal Gen. Walter von Brauchitsch—Next to Marshal von Rundstedt probably Germany's most gifted soldier. In the early 1930's he was military commander of the district of East Prussia, where he worked out detailed plans for a campaign against Poland. After the officers' purge in February, 1938, he was appointed by Hitler Chief of the Armed Forces. At the successful conclusion of the French campaign, he was promoted to the rank of field marshal general. His differences with Hitler are said to date from the early stages of the Russian campaign. In December, 1941, he was relieved from his post as commander in chief. Since then he has been variously reported as restored to a command post, confined by the Gestapo, and head of an anti-Nazi group seeking to obtain acceptable peace terms from the Allies.

Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock—Less brilliant a strategist than Marshal von Rundstedt or von Brauchitsch, but in his fanatic militarism a striking embodiment of the Prussian Junker soldier. In 1938, he led the armies invading Austria, and in 1939 and 1940 he gathered laurels in the Polish and French campaigns. He is reported to have urged Hitler to withdraw to winter lines in December, 1941, and was dismissed shortly before the Stalingrad disaster. His name, too, occasionally has been mentioned in connection with peace feelers put out by German Army leaders.

Col. Gen. Franz Halder—Chief of the German General Staff at the outbreak of the war. Military observers within and outside the Reich have often given him particularly high credit for the smooth functioning of the campaigns from 1939 until the fall of 1941. When the German drive was definitely halted at the gates of Moscow, General Halder was replaced by Col. Gen. Kurt Zeitzler.

Col. Gen. Fritz Fromm — To meet General Fromm's name among the members of the "Peace Government" came as a surprise, since he has hardly been conspicuous either before or during the war. For some time past General Fromm has been in charge of army replacement.

Heinrich Himmler—It was to the Reich leader of the SS and Minister of the Interior that Hitler assigned the task of liquidating the "small clique of criminal officers." For this purpose Himmler was appointed chief of all the armed forces inside the Reich. Actually, though not nominally, Hitler's bespectacled and soft-spoken executioner has held this post since last September when he was named successor to Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior.

To quell the generals' revolt is the greatest task to date for which Himmler has been called upon. There is no doubt that he has forseen it and thoroughly prepared for it. However, it is the first time that he has to deal with enemies that dare fight back in the open. His opponents are not only crafty and determined themselves, but they may be much more numerous than German official news sources are allowed to disclose.

Hitler Loyalty Pledge Asked of Nazi Army

Recorded by CBS

New York, July 21

The German Army "has been asked to make a new pledge of loyalty to Hitler," the British Radio reported this morning in a broadcast recorded at the CBS short-wave listening station.

"The German Radio has repeated the early morning broadcasts by Hitler, Göring, and Admiral Doenitz, but Himmler, who was yesterday appointed Commander in Chief of the Army at home and ordered to restore order ruthlessly, has so far made no public pronouncement."

Hull Doubts Himmler Power To Hide Defeat From Reich

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today that Heinrich Himmler would not now be able to "conceal from the German people the fact that many German generals believe that Germany has lost the war."

Mr. Hull described Herr Himmler, to whom Hitler has delegated supreme authority within Germany, as Hitler's "chief executioner" and said the efforts to restore an appearance of unity in the High Command were at this stage "frantic attempts."

Mr. Hull's comment:

"The attack on Hitler and his explanatory speech clearly indicate that a realization of Germany's impending defeat is spreading in the Reich. He and two of his most important military advisers have now denounced as criminal traitors a 'clique of former generals who had to be chased from their posts for a leadership as cowardly as it was incompetent.'

"Hitler has furthermore been compelled to remove the chief of the German General Staff and to appoint his chief executioner, Heinrich Himmler, as commander of the Army in Germany. These frantic attempts to restore the apparent unity of the German Command illustrate the divergence of views between the Army and the party which has developed as a result of the steadily deteriorating military position of Germany.

"But no amount of internal reshuffling or repression by Himmler can conceal from the German people the fact that many German generals believe Germany has lost the war.

"We should not let these apparent developments give rise to overoptimism. The fighting ahead will be hard and we should intensify our efforts here at home to bring about and make all the sooner and more certain the defeat of our enemies."

British Press Sees Axis Finale In Internal Troubles of Enemy

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—The reported attempt to assassinate Adolf Hitler and Gen. Hideki Tojo's fall from power were interpreted in the British press today as signs of the approaching final smashup of what is left of the Axis war machine.

The London Daily Herald and the London Daily Mail leaned to the theory that the bomb blast against Hitler and 13 members of his personal military staff might have been a plot by German Army traditionalists to wipe out Hitler's "intuition" brain trust.

"The practical motives behind the Tojo cabinet resignations can be traced," the Daily Herald said editorially, "to recent Allied successes in the Pacific and on the Asiatic mainland, notably the famous defeat of the Japanese on Saipan.

"The eastern war, to which the United Nations cannot give full attention until they have ended their business with Germany, has in fact progressed far more rapidly than expected. Already the Japanese homeland is menaced by bombers, and when the full effort of Britain strikes, the end may not be so far off as the experts forecast."

The Daily Mail said: "Hitler's Axis is disintegrating. At one end an attempt is made upon his own life. At the other his comrade-in-crime, Tojo, has dismissed his Government. . . . The fall of the (Tojo) Government can mean only one thing—a loss of confidence and the people have become anxious. Saipan wrote 'finish' to Tojo. . . .

"When we can bring our full strength to bear, there is no reason why in a short time the upstart Japanese should not be hurled back to the islands from which they should never have emerged."

"The Japanese Emperor has cause to be anxious," the London News Chronicle said. "While there is no reason to suppose that Japanese morale is weakening or that her armies will not continue to fight with dogged fanaticism, Japanese resources are negligible compared with those of the Allies. . . . The loss of Saipan is the writing on the wall."

The Yorkshire Post said: "Tokyo's outward professions (after Tojo's fall) of unswerving determination to fight on are not incompatible with a secret design to discuss peace terms.

"If any such attempt is made, we must remember there can be no assurance of lasting peace until Japan's treacherous war party who plotted and carried out her long series of aggressions have been utterly crushed and until she has been deprived of the means that enable her to prey upon her neighbors."

Wright Plant Rehires 1,300 Plane Workers

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21 (AP) R. T. Howe, Assistant General Manager of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation's Lockland plant, testified at a deposition hearing July 20 that the firm dismissed 1,600 persons as a result of a four-day strike in June, but since had rehired approximately 1,300 of them—a majority at their former salaries.

The strike, which followed the transfer of seven Negro workers into a department heretofore all white, threw an estimated 15,000 into idleness.

Depositions were taken incident to a suit in which Barney Peller, a former employee, seeks to enjoin the Wright plant and the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) as bargaining agent from "interference with employees. Mr. Peller is represented by Stanley Denlinger of Akron, Ohio, district counsel for John L. Lewis' District 50, United Mine Workers (C. I. O.).

Dewey and Manager Discuss Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21—While the various networks were radiocasting the proceedings from the Democratic convention in Chicago, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, and his campaign manager, Herbert Brownell, Jr., were discussing plans for the Republican campaign to be waged in behalf of the Governor.

Announcement by James C. Hagerty, of the Dewey secretarial staff, said there would be no comment from the Governor on the Democratic proceedings.

Governor Dewey was very busy today and yesterday with state matters.

Emerging from the Executive Mansion late last night, Mr. Brownell told reporters that he and Governor Dewey had talked over arrangements for the establishment of regional offices in the State to keep an eye on campaign matters. Mr. Brownell is to make a trip through the State in a few days to look over the ground and to decide where the offices will be located.

Under New Management

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Wakde Island Naval Air Base

Two American soldiers, members of the force which seized Wakde Island, off the north coast of New Guinea, stand beside a marker erected by the Japanese to observe construction of their Wakde air base. Inscription reads: "Monument commemorating the construction of the Wakde Naval Air Base."

German Army Faces Fact War Is Hopelessly Lost

Continued from Page 1

the facts of war as the Allied High Command believes them to be.

The revolt is not believed to be ideological in any sense, but to represent purely and exclusively a difference of opinion between the military and the Party leadership over the best means of serving Germany in its hour of approaching defeat.

The issue is believed to hinge on whether the Party machine is able to re-establish its control over the German Army which without doubt has been challenged, though how strongly challenged remains to be seen.

The difference of point of view between Party and Army indeed may be narrow. In quarters familiar with Nazi Germany, it is suggested that it may arise out of the fact that the German High Command was more farsighted about the possibility of defeat than the Party and is therefore ready to go underground at once, whereas the Party, having only recently faced the facts, wants a little more time in which to perfect its secret organization and perhaps also in which to wreak its vengeance on the occupied parts of Europe.

Difference in Behavior

There could be a difference of view on this last point as well, the Army probably preferring at this stage of the war to allay suspicion and resentment against Germany by correct behavior, whereas, the Party still would think in its ingrained terms of the value of an exhibition of final terror as being a better preparation for the next war.

Washington, frankly, is not too eager to see the war end with the assassination of Hitler by the German Army. The net result, it is suspected, might be to increase the prestige of the German Army within Germany and therefore to make the problem of rooting Prussian militarism out of Germany the more difficult. In theory, the most desirable formula for the conclusion of the war would be the one which would most discredit both Hitler and the German Army in the eyes of the German people. Official Washington is doubtful that a situation leaving Hitler a potential German martyr would fit into such a formula.

There is, obviously, no humanitarian concern about the person of Hitler. There is an appreciation of the psychological probability that Hitler living after the war in shabby discredit probably would serve the cause of peace more than a deceased Hitler becoming a flamboyant symbol to the German will to aggression.

The more immediate question is what effect the plot will have on the fighting quality of the German Army at the front. It conceivably might have an immediate effect of stimulating resistance, although in the long run it is believed bound to weaken the quality of resistance, certainly on the level of leadership, where many sympathies must be with the plotters and where new elements of uncertainty and hesitation certainly have been injected into the thoughts of higher officers.

There is, of course, the possibility that it will produce an immediate collapse of the German war effort. Washington recognizes that as a real possibilty and it can be assumed that the most complete military preparations exist for dealing with such a contingency.

But Washington will believe this when it happens.

In the meantime, it continues with its plans for the methodical prosecution of the war from the beaches of Normandy and the hills of northern Italy over the roads which lead to Berlin.

Climactic Test of Party

Meanwhile, Washington watches what it believes to be perhaps a final test of the Nazi Party's ability to control the time and form of German defeat. That it is well prepared for such an event as this is known. Not for nothing did the Party assign an SS man to each block in every city and town and village in Germany during the first year of the war. And not for nothing were SS units barracked continuously over Germany itself in positions from which they could, in theory, assert and assure rigid Party control of all the machinery of human life.

Will this planning succeed or fail at the moment of execution which presumably has now arrived? Washington awaits the answer with intense interest, and also with some skepticism.

What it all is believed to prove beyond any shadow of doubt is that the war against Germany has in the larger sense already been won. It remains to finish the task. That still may be hard and perhaps even long. But it is in effect finished, and the higher British and American command today is certainly free to turn its thoughts exclusively toward the Far East, where the other enemy still is in a strong and a truculent mood.

Truman, Douglas Get F. D. R. Boost

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—A letter from President Roosevelt, saying he would "be very glad to run with either" Senator Harry Truman of Missouri or Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court, was made public last night by Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic national chairman.

The message also expressed belief that "either one of them would bring real strength to the ticket." The President, who earlier had expressed a preference for the selection of Henry A. Wallace for the Vice-Presidential nomination but had left the choice to the convention, wrote under the date July 19:

"Dear Bob:

"You have written me about Harry Truman and Bill Douglas. I should of course be very glad to run with either of them and believe that either one of them would bring real strength to the ticket."

Mr. Hannegan displayed the letter and read it at a press conference after Senators Joseph Guffey of Pennsylvania and Claude Pepper of Florida, Wallace supporters, had demanded that he make public the text of any communication he had received from the President.

Miss Amy Comstock

TULSA, Okla., July 21 (AP)—Miss Amy Comstock, who passed on today, was Associate Editor of the Tulsa Tribune for a quarter of a century and one of the nation's outstanding women journalists.

Miss Comstock, a native of Milwaukee and graduate of the University of Wisconsin, started her newspaper career on the Wisconsin State Journal at Madison in 1911.

She and Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, Associate Editor of the Houston Post now commanding the Wacs, were the two women members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Hitler on Radio Tells of Plot Failure

By Ernest Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was Adolf Hitler's voice all right that was recorded by listening posts in this country yesterday when it told over the facilities of the "Grossdeutscher Rundfunk" the story of the futile bomb attempt at the Führer's headquarters.

There was no mistaking the harsh and bellowing sounds, the grating and shrieking, the cracked shouting which at times made it difficult to get the meaning of the words.

On the few occasions during the past 18 months when Hitler had gone before the microphone he had made an effort to keep his voice on a moderate pitch in order to impress upon his listeners the outstanding measure of his self-control and calm. Yesterday, no such attempt was made. Yesterday Hitler sounded again as in the purge days of June, 1934, or as in September, 1938, when he ranted against President Benes of Czechoslovakia.

To anyone familiar with Hitler's oratorical style it was apparent that he was in the throes of the strongest emotions last night. He did not work himself deliberately into "sound and fury," but was carried away by his own feelings again and again.

In his repeated references to the conspirators, his voice was cutting with contempt. When he spoke about the "settling of accounts" that would be done "in the best National Socialist tradition," the echo of firing squads rumbled in his voice. And when he mentioned that he had appointed Minister of the Interior Heinrich Himmler chief of the armed forces at home, he blared Herr Himmler's name as if it were a victory fanfare.

Text of Speech

There was no tiredness in Hitler's voice last night. He was wrought up by the attempt, outraged by the fact that German generals could plot against his life, elated that he had escaped any serious injury, and ready to tackle the fight on the home front in addition to the three military fronts.

The text of his speech, as broadcast by the German radio to the German people, and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, follows:

German men and women, I do not know how many times an attempt on my life has been planned and carried out. If I address you today I am doing so for two reasons: first, so that you shall hear my voice and know that I personally am unhurt and well and, second, so that you shall hear the details about a crime that has no equal in German history.

An extremely small clique of ambitious, unscrupulous, and at the same time foolish, criminally stupid, officers hatched a plot to remove me and together with me virtually to exterminate the staff of the German High Command. The bomb that was placed by Col. Graf von Stauffenberg exploded two meters away from me on my right side. It wounded very seriously a number of my dear collaborators. One of them has died. I personally am entirely unhurt apart from negligible grazes, bruises or burns.

This I consider to be confirmation of the task given to me by providence, to continue in pursuit of the aim of my life as I have done hitherto, for I solemnly admit before the whole nation that since the day I moved into the Wilhemstrasse, I have been imbued with one thought only, to do my duty to the best of my knowledge and ability.

Also, since it became clear to me that war was inevitable and could no longer be delayed, I have lived for my people practically only in work and worry throughout countless days and sleepless nights.

Compared With Italy

At an hour in which the German Army is waging a very hard struggle, there has appeared in Germany a very small group similar to that in Italy which believed that it could thrust a dagger into our back as it did in 1918. But this time they have made a very great mistake.

The assertion of these usurpers that I was no longer alive is disproved at this moment as I am talking to you, my dear Volksgenossen (citizens).

The circle which comprises these usurpers is extremely small. It has nothing to do with the German Army. It is a very small clique of criminal elements which will now be exterminated quite mercilessly.

I order, therefore, at this moment:

That no civilian authority has to accept any order from an authority which these usurpers arrogantly assume.

That no military authority and no leader of troops and no soldier should obey an order by these usurpers.

Himmler Heads Home Army

That on the contrary, everyone is in duty bound either to arrest the person bearing or issuing such an order or to kill him immediately if he offers resistance.

To create order at last, I have appointed Reichminister Himmler to be commander of the Army at Home (Heimatheeres).

Into the General Staff, I have called Colonel General Guderian to replace the Chief of the General Staff who had to retire for health reasons.

And I have summoned another proven leader of the Eastern Front to be his assistant.

In all other Reich authorities there is no change.

I am convinced that by stamping out this very small clique of traitors and conspirators, we will now at last create that atmosphere in the rear at home which the fighting front needs, for it is impossible that in the front line hundreds and thousands and millions of honest men offer their utmost, while at home a very small clique of miserable, ambitious types constantly attempt to sabotage.

This time we will settle accounts in such a manner as we National Socialists are wont. I am convinced every decent officer and every brave soldier will understand at this hour what fate would have overtaken Germany if the attempt today had succeeded.

Only a very few, perhaps, are capable of visualizing the consequences.

I myself thank providence and the Lord, not because I have been spared—my life is only to care and work for my people—I thank them that I shall be allowed in the future also to carry this burden and to carry on with my work to the best of my abilities as I have to answer for it with my conscience and before my conscience.

Duty of Every German

Therefore every German, whoever he may be, has a duty to counter these elements at once and with ruthless determination and either to arrest them at once or—should they offer resistance anywhere—to wipe them out at once.

Appropriate orders have been issued to all troops. They are being strictly carried out with the obedience typical of the German Army.

Once more I say and greet with joy, especially you, my old fighting comrades, now that I have been again spared a fate which did not contain horrors for me personally but which would have brought horror over the German people, that we also see here a clear sign of providence that I must carry on with my work and that I shall carry on with it.

Berlin Press Prints Extras on Attempt

By the Associated Press

London, July 21

Berlin newspapers issued special editions today with the full text of Adolf Hitler's speech concerning the attempt on his person, but the public remained calm after a brief preliminary flurry of excitement, the Nazi Transocean News Agency said in a Berlin radiocast.

Navy Gets Orders

By the Associated Press

Admiral Karl Doenitz, chief of the German Navy, rushed to the microphone to describe the plot against Hitler. His radiocast followed, in its essentials, the outline given by Hitler himself.

It contained, however, orders to the Navy to accept instructions only under Doenitz's own authorization, and to aid in the extermination of the plotters.

"We shall make these traitors innocuous," he said. "The Navy stands faithful to its oath in proving loyalty to the Führer and ready to do or die and struggle unreservedly.

"It accepts orders only from me—the Supreme Commander of the Navy—and from its own military leaders so as to evade the possibility of any misleading situation through the issue of forged instructions. It will ruthlessly destroy everyone unmasked as a traitor."

Control Measures

By the Associated Press

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, in an order to the German Air Force, placed a new officer in command of the Luftwaffe and took "control measures" to prevent use of planes by what he termed the "usurpers."

The essential part of his order, as radiocast by the Berlin radio and recorded in London by the Office of War Information, follows:

"Colonel General Stumpf assumes on my order leadership of all formations of the Luftwaffe inside the Reich territory as Commander in Chief of the Luftwaffe of the Reich.

"Only my and his orders are to be obeyed. When in doubt confirm by telephone. Reich leader Himmler is — if requested — to be given every assistance by all commands of the Luftwaffe. Dispatch flights can be carried out only with my or his permission.

"Officers and soldiers, whatever your ranks and also civilians—wherever these criminals appear or approach you and try to draw you into their contemptible plan they are to be arrested at once and to be shot.

"Where you yourselves are being employed for the extermination of these traitors you are to proceed ruthlessly. These are the selfsame curs who tried to betray and sabotage the front. All officers who have abetted in these crimes have put themselves outside the pale of the nation, outside the army, and outside all military honor, and outside their oath and loyalties.

"Their extermination will give us new strength. Against this treason the Luftwaffe pits the loyalty which it has sworn and its ardent love to the Führer and unreserved application of all its strength to victory."

MANHATTAN SUMMER SHIRTS
- Striped Shirts
- White Shirts
- Vericool Shirts
- Sport Shirts

WARE PRATT CO.
Main St. at Pearl • Worcester

Nylon
JOAN KENLEY BLOUSES
Wash and dry in a flash and require no ironing.
$4.95
Denholm's
WORCESTER

For Smartness
Let Us Freshen Your Summer Wardrobe
Superior Cleaners
MAIN OFFICE
404 Chandler Street, Worcester
Branches: Clinton 66 High St. · Fitchburg 374 Main St. · Leominster 5 West · Southbridge 256 Main St. · Webster 244 Main St. · Worcester 696 Main St. and 147 Highland St.

LEO J. SIMARD
Jeweler
54 SUFFOLK STREET
Holyoke, Massachusetts

Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust Company
cordially solicits your bank account
Ask about the THRIFTI check service.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
127 State Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Cool Summer Patterns in Famous
MANHATTAN PAJAMAS
$2.45 to $4.92
Haynes
1502 Main St. • Springfield

Glamoray by Northmont
95c and $1.08

Beauty, Fit, Long Wearing
Fine Rayon Hose
Heywood
328 Main Street, Worcester

IN NEW YORK
A Carter Hotel
600 ROOMS EACH WITH BATH
Single from 2.50
Double from 4.50
Convenient To Everything
HOTEL GEORGE WASHINGTON
Home of the famous "23" Room
23 LEXINGTON AVENUE at 23rd ST.

"HI-JACS" $1.00 Set of Six
Safety holders for your iced drinks.
Flower Pot Tiles 75c
Set of two, nearly boxed
Cork-backed to save your precious table tops and window sills.
"WILKINS" Polishing Cloth 50c
From your auto to your choice furniture, this soft treated cloth will do so well your every polishing task—you will want several.
Coghlin's Inc.
244 Main St., Worcester

Roosevelt Acceptance Cites Duty to Nation

PACIFIC COAST NAVAL BASE, July 21 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's speech accepting a fourth term nomination from the Democratic national convention last night:

Members of the convention, my friends:

I have already indicated to you why I accept the nomination which you have offered me—in spite of my desire to retire to the quiet of a private life.

You in this convention are aware of what I have sought to gain for the nation, and you have asked me to continue.

It seems wholly likely that within the next four years our armed forces, and those of our allies, will have gained a complete victory over Germany and Japan, and that the world once more will be at peace—under a system, we hope, which will prevent a new world war. In any event, new hands will then have full opportunity to realize the ideals which we seek.

In the last three elections the people of the United States have transcended party affiliations. Not only Democrats but also forward-looking Republicans and millions of independent voters have sought consistently—and with fair success—to advance the lot of the average American citizen who had been so forgotten during the period after the last war. I am confident that they will continue to look to that same kind of liberalism to build our economy for the future.

Obligation to Serve

I am sure that you will understand me when I say that my decision, expressed to you formally tonight, is based solely on a sense of obligation to serve if called upon to do so by the people of the United States.

I shall not campaign in the usual sense, for the office. In these days of tragic sorrow, I do not consider it fitting. Besides, in these days of global warfare, I shall not be able to find the time, I shall, however, feel free to report to the people the facts about matters of concern to them and especially to correct any misrepresentations.

During the past few days I have been coming across the whole width of the continent, to a naval base where I am speaking to you now from my train.

As I was crossing the fertile lands and the wide plains and the great divide, I could not fail to think of the new relationship between the people of our farms and cities and villages and the people of the rest of the world overseas—on the islands of the Pacific, in the Far East, and in the other Americas, in Britain and Normandy and Germany and Poland and Russia itself.

For Oklahoma and California are becoming a part of all these distant spots as greatly as Massachusetts and Virginia were a part of the European picture in 1776. Today, Oklahoma and California are being defended in Normandy and Saipan; and they must be defended there—for what happens in Normandy and Saipan vitally affects the security and well-being of Oklahoma and California.

Scope of Vision Grows

Mankind changes the scope and breadth of its thoughts and vision slowly indeed. In the days of the Roman Empire eyes were focused on Europe and the Mediterranean area. The civilization in the Far East was barely known. The American continents were unheard of.

Even after the people of Europe began to spill over to other continents, the people of North America in colonial days knew only their Atlantic seaboard and a small portion of the other Americas, and they turned most of the time for trade and international relationship to Europe. Africa then was considered only as a provider of human chattels. Asia was essentially unknown to them.

During the 19th century era of development and expansion of this continent we felt a natural isolation—geographic, economic, and political—from the vast world which lay overseas.

Not until this generation have people here and elsewhere been compelled more and more to widen the orbit of their vision to include every part of the world. It has been a wrench perhaps—but a necessary one.

It is good that we are all getting that broader vision. For we shall need it after the war. The isolationists and ostriches who plagued our thinking before Pearl Harbor are becoming slowly extinct. The American people now know that all nations of the world—large and small—will have to play their appropriate part in keeping the peace by force, and in deciding peacefully the disputes which might lead to war.

Threat of Another War

We all know how truly the world has become one—that if Germany and Japan, for example, were to come through this war with their philosophies established and their armies intact, our own grandchildren would again have to be fighting in their day for their liberties and their lives.

Some day soon we shall all be able to fly to any other part of the world within 24 hours. Oceans will no longer figure as greatly in our physical defense as they have in the past. For our own safety and for our own economic good, therefore—if for no other reason—we must take a leading part in the maintenance of peace and in the increase of trade among all the nations of the world.

That is why your Government for many months has been laying plans, and studying the problems of the near future—preparing itself to act so that the people of the United States may not suffer hardships after the war, may continue constantly to improve its standards, and may join with other nations in doing the same. There are even now working toward that end the best staff in our history—men and women of all parties and from every part of the nation.

I realize that planning is a word which in some places brings forth sneers. But, for example, before our entry into the war it was planning which made possible the magnificent organization and equipment of the Army and Navy of the United States which are fighting for us and for civilization today.

Improvement Necessary

Improvement through planning is the order of the day. Even in military affairs things do not stand still. An army or a navy trained and equipped and fighting according to a 1932 model would not have been safe reliance in 1944, and if we are to progress in our civilization, improvement is necessary in other fields—in the physical things which are part of our daily lives, and also in the concepts of social justice at home and abroad.

I am now at this naval base in the performance of my duties under the Constitution. The war waits for no elections. Decisions must be made—plans must be laid—strategy must be carried out. They do not concern merely a party or a group. They will affect the daily lives of Americans for generations to come.

What is the job before us in 1944? First, to win the war—to win it fast, to win it overpoweringly. Second, to form world-wide international organizations, and to arrange to use the armed forces of the sovereign nations of the world to make another war impossible within the foreseeable future. Third, to build an economy for our returning veterans and for all Americans—which will provide employment and decent standards of living.

People to Decide

The people of the United States will decide this fall whether they wish to turn over this 1944 job—this world-wide job—to inexperienced and immature hands, to those who opposed Lend-Lease and international co-operation against the forces of aggression and tyranny, until they could read the polls of popular sentiment; or whether they wish to leave it to those who saw the danger from abroad, who met it head-on, and who now have seized the offensive and carried the war to its present stages of success, to those who by international conferences and united actions have begun to build that kind of common understanding and co-operative experience which will be so necessary in the world to come.

They will also decide this fall whether they will entrust the task of postwar reconversion to those who offered the veterans of the last war bread lines and apple selling and who finally led the American people down to the abyss of 1932; or whether they will leave it to those who rescued American business, agriculture, industry, finance, and labor in 1933, and who have already planned and put through legislation to help our veterans resume their normal occupations in a well-ordered reconversion process.

They will not decide these questions by reading glowing words or platform pledges—the mouthings of those who are willing to promise anything and everything—contradictions, inconsistencies, impossibilities — anything which might snare a few votes here and a few votes there.

Will Decide on Record

They will decide on the record—the record written on the seas, on the land, and in the skies.

They will decide on the record of our domestic accomplishments in recovery and reform since March 4, 1933.

They will decide on the record of our war production and food production — unparalleled in all history, in spite of the doubts and sneers of those in high places who said it could not be done.

They will decide on the record of the International Food Conference, of UNRRA, of the International Labor Conference, of the International Education Conference, of the International Monetary Conference.

They will decide on the record written in the Atlantic Charter, at Casablanca, at Cairo, at Moscow and Teheran. We have made mistakes. Who has not? Things have not always been perfect. Are they ever in human affairs?

But the objective—at home and abroad—has always been clear before us. Constantly, we have made steady, sure progress toward that objective. The record is plain and unmistakable as to that—for everyone to read.

The greatest wartime President in our history, after a wartime election which he called "the most reliable indication of public purpose in this country" set the goal for the United States, in terms as applicable today as they were in 1865—terms which the human mind cannot improve:

". . . With firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

Sister of Five Heroes

Associated Press

Genevieve Sullivan at Convention

Sister of the five Sullivan brothers who were killed on the same ship during Pacific naval action attends the Democratic Convention at Chicago with W. J. Hennessey (left), manager of the Chicago Convention Bureau. She is a member of the WAVES.

Roosevelt Campaign to Stress U. S. World Role and New Deal

Continued from Page 1

event, new hands will then have full opportunity to realize the ideals which we seek."

Handicaps Appear

These are the promises with which Mr. Roosevelt starts off a campaign which he says he will not conduct "in the usual partisan sense" but in which he will, as in 1940, "feel free to report to the people the facts about matters of concern to them and to correct misrepresentations."

But before this convention is even ended it is evident that the not-in-the-usual-sense campaign begins with two immediate handicaps.

Its first handicap is the fight over the vice-presidential nominee, whoever he turns out to be. Mr. Roosevelt appeared to ask for Henry H. Wallace but the faintness of his suggestion implies that even the President believes that Mr. Wallace would not help the ticket. If the convention nominates Mr. Wallace it will be with great doubt and considerable bitterness. But for the convention to reject Mr. Wallace in favor of another, like Senator Harry Truman, would be to disappoint a large bloc of liberal and labor supporters. Every realistic delegate appears to agree that the problem is to give Mr. Roosevelt a running mate who will lose the ticket the fewest possible votes.

The second handicap which stems from the convention is the embarrassment, if not the serious danger, of an anti-Roosevelt revolt in several southern states. The President's renomination by 1,086 votes to 89 for Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia and 1 for James A. Farley was satisfactory enough, but the southern bloc, opposed to the New Deal's social and economic views, shows some signs today of contemplating a rump convention which actually might nominate Senator Byrd and oppose the President at the polls. The movement probably will not go that far but it is an unhappy liability.

South Supports Byrd

With the Byrd support coming largely from the South, the pro-Roosevelt delegation from Texas, given half the State's 48 votes, voted all 24 for the President. The group led by anti-Roosevelt forces voted 12 for Mr. Roosevelt and 12 for Senator Byrd. Mr. Farley received his vote from New York.

Mr. Roosevelt's easy nomination was never in doubt. It came off easily and smoothly and resoundingly. The convention wanted Mr. Roosevelt overwhelmingly, its demonstrations for him were spontaneous and genuine, and his acceptance coming to the delegates over the radio, was received in hushed and attentive quietness.

It was an acceptance speech in which the President strongly embraced the proposition that the United States must be ready to use collective force to preserve the peace and which served notice that there would be no comfort and no room for isolationists in the Democratic Party.

Mr. Roosevelt appeared to rewrite for America the famous phrase of Stanley Baldwin, who once shocked Britain by saying that its frontier was on the Rhine, when he stated that "what happens in Normany and Saipan vitally affects the security and well-being of Oklahoma and California."

And then he added, nailing down his own position on world collaboration more pointedly: "It is good that we are getting that broader vision. For we shall need it after the war.

"The isolationists and the ostriches who plagued our thinking before Pearl Harbor are becoming slowly extinct."

Three Tasks Outlined

Elsewhere the President set forth the essential framework of the campaign which he will conduct through his "reports to the people" and his "correction of misrepresentations" when he outlined these three things as the "job which is before us in 1944":

"First, to win the war—to win it fast, to win it overpoweringly.

"Second, to form world-wide international organizations and to arrange to use the armed forces of the sovereign nations of the world to make another war impossible in the foreseeable future.

"Third, to build an economy for our returning veterans and for all Americans—which will provide employment and decent standards of living."

Repeatedly did Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance speech, and the Party Platform as well, stress specific support for the employment of collective armed force to resist aggression.

Said the President: "The American poeple now know that all the nations of the world—large and small—will have to play their appropriate part in keeping the peace by force."

Said the Platform: "We pledge to make all necessary and effective arrangements and agreements through which the nations would maintain adequate forces to meet the needs of preventing war and of making impossible the preparation for war and which would have such forces available for joint action when necessary.

"Such organization must be endowed with power to employ armed forces when necessary to prevent aggression and preserve peace."

New Deal Continues

It is obvious that the platform and the acceptance speech stem from the same mind. They are carefuly integrated. One amplifies the other.

The platform wholly embraces the 11-year domestic record of the New Deal and pledges itself to the "continuance and improvement of these programs."

Mr. Roosevelt, who has identified himself as "Dr. Win the War" while the war is in progress, is clearly not retreating to a line of domestic conservatism in his diagnosis of postwar remedies.

"I am confident," he said, "that they (the American people) continue to look to that same kind of liberalism to build the economy for the future."

In this connection the platform asserted the Democratic Party's "faith in competitive private enterprise free from control by monopolies, cartels, or any arbitrary private or public authority"—although it carefully refrained from defining how far "control by public authority" can go without being arbitrary.

Dewey Not Mentioned

As four years ago, Mr. Roosevelt apparently is going to avoid taking any notice by name of his Republican presidential opponent. Mr. Dewey's name did not creep even accidentally into his acceptance speech. But it is evident that the President's campaign "reports to the people" will be free to join the issues which Governor Dewey is making. Thus Mr. Roosevelt pointedly remarked:

"The people of the United States will decide this fall whether they wish to turn over this 1944 job—this world-wide job—to inexperienced and immature hands; to those who opposed Lend-Lease and international co-operation against the forces of aggression and tyranny until they could read the polls of popular sentiment."

Whatever it may be called, whether an old-fashioned political campaign or a non-partisan-in-the-usual-sense campaign, it's on in full steam, and Mr. Roosevelt shows that he is ready to conduct it in a manner which he believes calculated to enable him to win.

Truck, Tractor Output Rises

WASHINGTON (AP)—Production of motor trucks and truck tractors increased 8 per cent in the first five months of 1944, compared with the corresponding period last year, the Commerce Department reported. Production totaled 284,057, compared with 263,836 a year earlier.

Roosevelt Accepts From Special Train

A PACIFIC COAST NAVAL BASE, July 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt tonight accepted nomination for a fourth term from a special train deep inside this mighty naval base.

Mr. Roosevelt, accompanied by his top military aides, reached this base Wednesday night after a six-day transcontinental trip which was locked in the secrecy of military security.

Only a few hundred people saw the presidential train as it moved through 16 states—a sharp contrast to the multitudes which jammed the route of presidents in peacetime. Few of those who happened to see the train managed to guess the identity of its No. 1 passenger. He never let himself be seen.

The party left Washington the night of July 13, accompanied by reporters for the Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service. It spent the next day at the Roosevelt home in Hyde Park, N. Y., where Mrs. Roosevelt joined the group, then made an overnight journey to Chicago. From then on the route cannot be told because of wartime security regulations restricting discussion of presidential travel.

With the President were Admiral William D. Leary, Chief of Staff to Mr. Roosevelt; Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, his military aide; Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, his naval aide; Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, the President's physician, and Samuel I. Rosenman, special counsel to the President and one of Mr. Roosevelt's close advisors.

The trip was unattended by the military guards which stretched along previous wartime travel routes—and always attracted crowds of curious spectators at most stops. This time the train moved in and out of towns with the outward appearance of any other passenger trip.

Roosevelt Career Step by Step to '44

By the Associated Press

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 32d President of the United States, born: Hyde Park, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1882.

Married to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, a distant cousin, March 17, 1905.

Elected New York State Senator, 1910.

Appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1913.

Nominated for Vice-President in 1920; defeated.

Elected Governor of New York, 1928.

Elected President of the United States 1932; electoral vote, 472 to 59.

Re-elected 1936; electoral vote, 523 to 8.

Elected to third term, 1940, electoral vote, 449 to 82.

Nominated for fourth term, July 20, 1944.

Equal Rights Amendment Approved by Democrats

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21—In a surprise move, ignoring the advice of many of its leading women, the Democratic Party approved the equal rights amendment to the constitution as a part of its 1944 platform.

The amendment, first introduced in Congress more than 20 years ago by the National Woman's Party, has been indorsed twice by the Republican Party, but this is the first time the Democrats have come out for it. The action was taken over the opposition of Representative Mary Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee; Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

It skidded through the Democratic Platform Committee by a 43 to 42 vote after ardent campaigning in its behalf by Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Democratic Committeewoman from Pennsylvania.

"We recommend to Congress the submission of a Constitutional amendment on equal right for women," says the Democratic plank which is practically the same wording contained in the plank the Republicans adopted at their convention last month.

Equal Pay Plank

Also adopted was a plank favoring legislation "assuring equal pay for equal work regardless of sex," proposed by a group of national women's organizations led by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

The backing given the equal rights amendment by both political parties after many years of division among women over its merits is expected to give a big boost to its passage through Congress, where it is on the Senate calendar and is pending in the House Judiciary Committee.

The amendment was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee after it had been rewritten to satisfy lawyers who worried about its effect on a multitude of state protective laws for women. States would have five years to change their laws after ratification of the Federal amendment.

A setback for the amendment in the House Judiciary Committee was attributed to active opposition of the Roman Catholic Church, but Mercedes Keily, of Wilmington, Del., assured the platform committee that it was "not a [Roman] Catholic issue."

Strenuous Lobbying

Strenuous lobbying for the amendment was conducted among committee members by Miss Alice Paul; Miss Anita Pollitzer, and Mrs. Betty Gram Swing, veteran feminists of the National Woman's Party, who have seen larger and more powerful groups such as the National Federation of Business and Professional Women and the General Federation of Women's Clubs come over to their side over a period of years. Representatives of organized labor, the National Consumers' League and the National Women's Trade Union League opposed indorsement of the amendment. Included among the active opponents were Secretary Perkins, and Miss Mary Anderson who retired July 1 after 25 years as director of the U. S. Women's Bureau.

Though Mrs. Roosevelt has long been an opponent of the proposed amendment on the ground that it would jeopardize the welfare of working women by wiping out special wage and hour legislation, committee members were confused by a letter she wrote in January to Mrs. Miller, "I am making no statement on the equal rights amendment since I cannot decide what I think in peacetime and in wartime all restrictions seem to be off. The Party will do what they think right."

With Mrs. Roosevelt's permission, Mrs. Dorothy McAllister, of Michigan, former head of the Democratic Women's Division, reread a letter opposing inclusion of an indorsement of the amendment in the 1940 platform.

Convention Nears Climax In Vice-Presidential Test

Continued from Page 1

Walker, David Lawrence, Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, and Edwin W. Pauley, National Committee Treasurer.

Giving support to Senator Truman also is Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City. On the other hand the position of Edward J. Flynn, New York Committeeman, is somewhat uncertain.

Galleries for Wallace

Mr. Wallace is making his campaign on a bold platform of labor support and early New Dealism. He has won unexpected sympathy from the convention galleries, whose pressure sometimes influences Party decisions.

Democratic leaders of the Hannegan-Kelly type are less interested in ideological considerations than in the over-all need for party harmony, which they fear Mr. Wallace's bluntness has endangered, particularly in the rebellious South. Their obvious effort is to center support on an alternative, and Truman supporters expressed confidence, as the issue came to the showdown, that the Missouri Senator would get the nomination.

Entering the situation are the two letters from President Roosevelt. The first—a mild indorsement of Mr. Wallace—said that if Mr. Roosevelt were a delegate he would vote for Mr. Wallace.

The second is the Roosevelt letter to Mr. Hannegan, revealed textually at a press conference last night. It showed Mr. Roosevelt willing to run on a ticket either with Senator Truman or Mr. Justice Douglas. Mr. Hannegan previously had disclosed the presence of this letter, without explaining that it also included indorsement of Mr. Justice Douglas.

In an atmosphere of increasing bitterness, Wallace supporters forced publication of the letter last night.

One result of the recrimination, which has reached the name-calling stage, seems to be to reduce the future usefulness of Mr. Hannegan, since his strong support of Senator Truman has alienated other groups.

Knudsen Pledges Use of Surpluses

DAYTON, Ohio, July 21 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen took command of the newly combined Air Service and Matériel Commands July 20 with a pledge that America's war surpluses "won't be dumped into the ocean."

Expressing belief at a Wright Field press conference that automobile plants will be turning out new cars eight months after victory, General Knudsen, former head of General Motors Corporation, said war plants could be reconverted to peacetime economy "without too much confusion," and because of the number of young men "who have learned to do things with their hands, there is little reason to fear for our production future."

Asked to comment on the new B-29 Superfortresses which to date have twice bombed the Japanese mainland, General Knudsen said only, "We're going to get more and we've got other surprises in the mill."

Bricker to Go to Albany

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 21 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, Republican nominee for Vice-President, said today he would go to Albany next week to confer with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Party's standard bearer.

Sidelights at Convention Of Democrats in Chicago

By the Convention Staff of The Christian Science Monitor

Convention Hall, Chicago, July 21

Senator Barkley's nominating speech for President Roosevelt touched off a carefully staged, elaborately prepared for, but nevertheless wild, delirious, uproaring parade and ovation of the old-fashioned type. It lasted an estimated 37 or 39 minutes, depending on how you clocked the finish.

The Chicago stadium loudspeakers are on so vast a scale that they defeat their purpose: There is so much noise you can't hear. Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas did not make allowance for this in her otherwise dramatic New Deal presentation; Quentin Reynolds, on the other hand, spoke in a quiet, natural voice that seemed better fitted to the trying acoustical effect of the decibel detonators.

As an experiment, one writer tried pressing his ears through Mr. Roosevelt's radiocast. That reduced the noise to about normal proportions. Unstoppered ears turned mellifluous Roosevelitianisms into thunderclaps.

One of the most startling actions in years was "Hank" Wallace's speech seconding Roosevelt's nomination. He went out of his way to demand repeal of the poll tax. Thunderstruck delegates could hardly believe it, for Mr. Wallace, a candidate himself, was sticking his chin out just at a time when his managers were seeking southern votes. It was bad politics, but courageous.

The streamlined Democratic platform is one of the shortest, if not the shortest, in history. It has only 1,349 words. If your count is different, please tell our telegraph operator. That is what he made it for transmission purposes.

There was a feeling that Committee Chairman Hannegan overplayed his hand for Senator Truman in putting out a partial report of President Roosevelt's letter of support. Mr. Hannegan seemed to read into it more than was there, and when the actual letter was published, the discovery alienated some delegates.

Biggest contrast between this and the Republican convention, perhaps, is that this is a convention of "ins," the other of "outs." The Democratic delegates frequently have a big stake in the public pay roll. Supporting the President for some is a form of job insurance.

Biggest crowd of the whole convention was at the night session yesterday. Rumors got round that Mr. Roosevelt was in Chicago, and in any event there seemed a possibility that vice-presidential balloting would occur. Chairman Jackson's decision to recess was unpopular with the crowd, partly because the Wallace outfit wanted to strike while the iron was hot, but more particularly because the huge crowd—possibly 30,000—wanted an all-night show.

Stadium decorations are slightly more elaborate than four years ago—there is a lot more bunting round the galleries and a greater profusion of flags. Also snappy little V-for-victory neon lights here and there. Some day it may even happen that the loudspeaker will be toned down.

Not only were all seats taken last night, but there was actual danger in jammed aisles. Everyone was crowded. There were perspiring men and women, elbow to elbow, taking the three-hour session on their feet.

Features of any convention are the apt tunes of the organist. Every speaker gets a theme song appropriate to his State. But in this instance a musical commentary caused some embarrassment. This was when the so-called "regular" Texas delegation, anti-Roosevelt in character, threatened to walk out. The organist started to play "Farewell to Thee." But he was hastily interrupted by higher authority and substituted "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You."

When the capture of Cherbourg took the headlines away from the Republican convention, somebody cried "Democratic sabotage," but the news seems to be no respecter of parties. The Democrats' powwow has had the competition of Tojo's resignation and the bombing of Hitler. The whole campaign is likely to be like that. The Democrats seem to count war news as being to their advantage. Chairman Hannegan made the announcement of Tojo's resignation an occasion for stirring enthusiasm in the Wednesday night session.

Pretty Mrs. Henry A. Wallace openly brushed away a tear now and then after she arrived in Chicago and realized the precarious condition of her husband's renomination fight. He had phoned her in Des Moines, Iowa, where she was visiting their only grandchild, just five weeks old, and asked her to come.

All over the Iowa headquarters are printed signs quoting President Roosevelt, "If I were a delegate I would vote for Henry A. Wallace." "If you were a delegate, would you vote for Henry A. Wallace?" someone asked Mrs. Wallace. "I sure would," she replied.

Other members of the Wallace family at the convention are his oldest sister, Mrs. Angus McLay of Birmingham, Mich.; "Uncle Dan" Wallace of St. Paul, Minn.; and a brother, James, of Des Moines. None of the Wallace children is here. Henry, to whom Baby Joan belongs, is home in Iowa. Robert is an Army captain, "we think in England," Mrs. Wallace said. Jean, the only daughter, is working in the War Department's Office of Strategic Services this summer.

New York Democrats are making much over the appearance at the convention of Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, sister-in-law of Alice Longworth and the rest of the Republican Roosevelt tribe. It long has been known, they say, that this Mrs. Roosevelt was a Democrat, but for the past 12 years she has kept her politics under cover.

There's something catching about that tune "Dixie," whether you come from North or South. Or there may have been something portentious in the fact that when the band played "Dixie" at one session, not only the Southern delegations, but everyone in the whole stadium, stood up and cheered.

The walkie-talkie, portable two-way radio, introduced as an effective means of communication in mobile warfare, is found useful, too, in such comparatively peaceful activities as political conventions. Instead of dragging microphones about the floor at the ends of long cords that usually get everyone tangled up, radio men seeking interviews out among the delegates now take the radio station itself, as it were, right to the speaker.

Among the visitors with particular importance in political history was Edgar Howard, 85, delegate from Nebraska, who was secretary for William Jennings Bryan when the "Great Commoner" won the presidential nomination with his "Cross of Gold" speech in 1896.

There were no delegates from the Philippines at the Republican convention. Democrats of the Island possession, now in the hands of the Japanese, were able, however, to organize in Washington recently, and six delegates occupy the seats under the Philippine sign at this Democratic conclave. The Republicans placed a wreath on the sign at the end of an empty row of chairs.

After 12 years, many persons, even Democrats, still have trouble with the President's middle name. It is Del-ano—accent on the first syllable, and short "e." One delegate chairman persisted, though, in answering to roll call, in making it "Deelayno." Will it take 16 years for us just to pronounce his name correctly?

Mrs. Fred Nooney of Jacksonville, Fla., the woman who enabled Senator Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia to get 89 votes for the presidency by nominating him, had never met him.

Theodore Roosevelt, the famous "Teddy" of Bull Moose fame, was a liberal but no Democrat. The convention got a hearty laugh, anyway, when the South Dakota delegation chairman arose in great dignity to second the nomination of "our Commander in Chief, Theodore Roosevelt," a mistake he quickly and good-naturedly corrected.

The second session of the women's campaign school was turned into a political arena when Mrs. Olin D. Johnston, wife of the Governor of South Carolina, protested against a declaration of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former Minister to Norway, that the "shadow of Woodrow Wilson is over the Convention Hall in the person of Henry Wallace."

"I protest in the name of the Solid South," Mrs. Johnston retorted. "We will stay home in November if this demogogic ticket is nominated."

Drawing herself up on her straight backbone, "Daisy" Harriman replied, "Well the Solid South had better join the Republicans."

Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas urged the women to ignore amusing stories about Mrs. Roosevelt in the forthcoming campaign. Predicting that Mrs. Roosevelt will go down in history "not only as the wife of a great President but as a great woman," she told them, "It is beside the point whether she takes a trip or stays at home. What matters to women is whether their families are to have a roof over their head or whether their sons are to be killed in future wars."

Though her opponents "threw everything at me but the kitchen stove" in her primary campaign, Mrs. Douglas told the woman she did not mention an opponent's name once but stuck to issues.

Miss Charl O. Williams, field secretary for the National Education Association and prominent Democrat, is credited with getting Federal aid to education in the Democratic platform, in behalf of southern mothers who want their children to have greater educational advantages. Miss Williams is a former Southern teacher.

"Bureaucracy" was recognized by women at the campaign school as the biggest campaign issue they will have to contend with this year. According to "ammunition" given the women by Mrs. Hale T. Shenefield of Washington, all but 17 per cent of those in the Federal service today are in the post office or military establishments.

Why Texans Took 'Walk' At Convention

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—The statement issued by Texans who walked out of the Democratic convention said:

The Texas delegation to the national convention ran into a buzz saw of power politics today. The bureaucrats, the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, and a liberal sprinkling of Communists joined forces to tell Texas Democrats just where they stand in national politics. The action of the Texas convention was thwarted by the Hillman, Tobin, and Browder followers who carried the ball behind perfect interference of an army of bureaucrats.

The Texas delegation was left in the convention, but the Credentials Committee decreed that they surrender half of their voting strength to the delegates of the rump convention, formed from the disgruntled element that made an unsuccessful effort to control the Texas convention.

Action Considered Slap

The action of the Credentials Committee of the convention was a deliberate slap at duly constituted authority. The fact that the Texas convention was held in conformity with law; that it was regular in every respect; that the delegates were duly and legally elected and certified had no persuasive power whatsoever.

It was not contended that the rump delegation had any semblance of legality. Neither was it contended that the regular delegation were not the only duly authorized representatives of Texas Democracy. . . .

About the time the Credentials Committee took its high-handed action the Rules Committee turned thumbs down on the reinstatement of the two-thirds rule for the nomination of the President and Vice-President. While this was going on the Platform Committee was writing a platform designed to secure the support of Negroes, the C. I. O., the Communists, and other radical minority groups. It promised everything to everybody except Democrats who believe in being free.

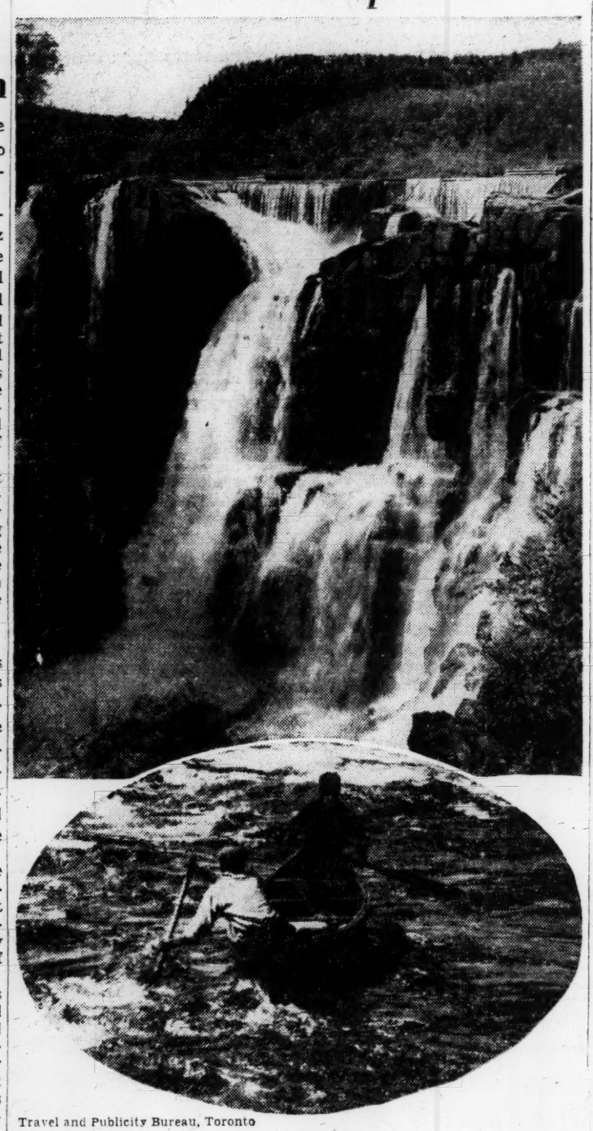
Planks Rejected

The Platform Committee refused to adopt any of the planks proposed by the Texas delegation. It would have no part of the plank calling for recognition of the reserved power of the states to determine the qualifications of their voters and the power to regulate their public schools and attendance therein without interference from the Federal Government. But worst of all, the Committee refused to approve passage of a law by Congress prohibiting management and labor from making contracts requiring membership in any organization or payment of any fee as a condition of employment of a war veteran.

The combined effect of these actions of the convention was to require the Texas delegates to disavow the instructions of the Democratic State convention and repudiate the principles and program of that convention in order to sit in a convention bossed and controlled by Sidney Hillman and other would-be dictators of Democracy. . . .

The Democrats of Texas will meet the challenge of these undemocratic elements and will make sure that they shall not gain control of the Democratic Party of Texas. Threats have been made that they will take the Party away from the Democrats at the precinct conventions Saturday, but they do not know the temper of Texas Democrats.

Power and Sparkle



Travel and Publicity Bureau, Toronto

Amid Cool Ontario Rivers and Forests

(Top) High Falls, Pidgeon River, and (lower) Miners Rapids, Nipigon River, Ontario, two of numerous similar attractive spots that draw United States visitors north at vacation time.

Ontario Easily Accessible To U. S. Wartime Vacationist

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By virtue of its situation, to the north of us, touching the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Minnesota, the Province of Ontario has many advantages for travelers these days. It is the second-largest Province in the Dominion of Canada, larger than France and Germany combined, yet its population totals only a little more than 3,000,000 persons, and therefore it offers an unspoiled wilderness of lakes and forests that make it an ideal playground. It has a propitious position on four of the five Great Lakes, and on the two Canadian transcontinental railways.

Branch railway lines and excellent highways run to the most remote corners of the Province. For example, a 600-mile railway, from North Bay, serves the gold-and silver-mining areas of the north, and goes on to the uninhabited wastes around James Bay.

U. S. Summer Colonies

The accessibility of Ontario's vacation territory has long been recognized by the many neighboring states, and certain areas of Ontario have summer populations almost entirely American, dating back 40 to 50 years. These sections are mostly in what is known as Southern Ontario.

The southern sector boasts such famous resort areas as the Bay of Quinte, the Haliburton Highlands and Kawartha Lakes, and the Rideau Lakes, all within easy reach of the Eastern States; while the famed Muskoka-Lake of Bays district, a land of clear skies and blue lakes, of warm days and cool, pine-scented nights, is world-renowned.

This southern section of Ontario is the part which is now getting most of the wartime vacationists, for an American motoring into Ontario receives only four units of gasoline, amounting to 12 Imperial gallons (approximately 15 United States gallons). This is sufficient to see him from the border as far north as Muskoka, and return—but not much farther.

But many—in fact most—vacationists are traveling by train this year, and settling down at one resort for a full-length vacation. And for this, Ontraio is the ideal choice. It is a perfect "family" playground, where the average resort offers fishing, for Dad, release from social and household duties for Mother, while children play on safe beaches, and the more sophisticated younger set enjoy sailing, canoeing and dancing, amid fresh surroundings.

Ontario's Provincial Parks are scattered with camps for young people, too, and this season they report a great increase in registration.

Northern Attractions

For the postwar vacationer, the second Province of Ontario, the great, far-flung northland, a paradise of forest and lakes, spreading across a thousand miles of continent, will be the real attraction. This is country which has been opened up slowly, first for its forest and mineral wealth, then as a veritable happy ground for the visitor who seeks the little known.

Farley Protests With Byrd Vote

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—For the second time, James A. Farley has protested the renomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the man whom he twice helped win the Presidency and called "the Chief."

By simply casting his vote for Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, Mr. Farley registered a token objection against a fourth term, just as he did a third term in 1940.

Mr. Farley sat impassively as state after state boomed out its votes early last night for Mr. Roosevelt.

When New York was reached on the roll, Paul E. Fitzpatrick, State Chairman, called out; 94½ votes for Roosevelt, one for Farley, one half vote for Byrd. The vote for Mr. Farley, who refused to let his name be placed in nomination, represented the half votes of two delegates at large. They were Vincent Dailey, his aid in the state committee headquarters, and William H. Morgan of Cortland.

Acceptance Speech From Navy Base Hit

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican National Chairman, said today that President Roosevelt's action in delivering his acceptance speech from a naval base would cause resentment among the people of the United States.

"The American people," Mr. Brownell said at a press conference, "will deeply resent President Roosevelt's effort to exploit the armed forces of the United States by using a naval base as a platform for a partisan speech to a political convention."

The Chairman said he made the statement without the knowledge of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee.

Democratic Party Platform As Presented to Convention

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—The text of the Democratic platform as presented to the national convention by the Party's Resolutions Committee yesterday and adopted by voice vote follows:

The Democratic Party stands on its record in peace and in war.

To speed victory, establish and maintain peace, guarantee full employment and provide prosperity—this is its platform.

We do not here detail scores of planks. We cite action.

Beginning March, 1933, the Democratic Administration took a series of actions which saved our system of free enterprise.

It brought that system out of collapse and thereafter eliminated abuses which had imperiled it.

It used the powers of government to provide employment in industry and to save agriculture.

Labor "Magna Charta"

It wrote a new Magna Charta for labor.

It provided social security, including old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, security for crippled and dependent children and the blind. It established employment offices. It provided federal bank deposit insurance, flood prevention, soil conservation, and prevented abuses in the security markets. It saved farms and homes from foreclosure and secured profitable prices for farm products.

It adopted an effective program of reclamation, hydroelectric power and mineral development.

It found the road to prosperity through production and employment.

We pledge the continuance and improvement of these programs.

Before war came, the Democratic administration awakened the nation, in time, to the dangers that threatened its very existence.

Mighty Armed Forces

It succeeded in building, in time, the best-trained and equipped army in the world, the most powerful navy in the world, the greatest air force in the world, and the largest merchant marine in the world.

It gained for our country, and it saved for our country, powerful allies.

When war came, it succeeded in working out with those allies an effective grand strategy against the enemy.

It set that strategy in motion, and the tide of battle was turned.

It held the line against wartime inflation.

It insured a fair share-and-share alike distribution of food and other essentials.

It is leading our country to certain victory.

The primary and imperative duty of the United States is to wage the war with every resource available to final triumph over our enemies, and we pledge that we will continue to fight side by side with the United Nations until this supreme objective shall have been attained and thereafter to secure a just and lasting peace.

That the world may not again be drenched in blood by international outlaws and criminals, we pledge:

To join with the other United Nations in the establishment of an international organization based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the prevention of aggression and the maintenance of international peace and security:

To make all necessary and effective agreements and arrangements through which the nations would maintain adequate forces to meet the needs of preventing war and of making impossible the preparation for war and which would have such forces available for joint action when necessary.

Such organization must be endowed with power to employ armed forces when necessary to prevent aggression and preserve peace.

World Court Backed

We favor the maintenance of an international court of justice of which the United States shall be a member and the employment of diplomacy, conciliation, arbitration and other like methods where appropriate in the settlement of international disputes.

World peace is of transcendent importance. Our gallant sons are dying on land, on sea, and in the air. They do not die as Republicans. They do not die as Democrats. They die as Americans. We pledge that their blood shall not have been shed in vain. America has the opportunity to lead the world in this great service to mankind. The United States must meet the challenge. Under Divine Providence, she must move forward to her high destiny.

We pledge our support to the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms and the application of the principles enunciated therein to the United Nations and other peace-loving nations, large and small;

We shall uphold the Good-Neighbor policy, and extend the trade policies initiated by the present administration.

We favor the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization, and such a policy as to result in the establishment there of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth.

Equal-Pay Stand

We favor legislation assuring equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

We recommend to Congress the submission of a constitutional amendment on equal rights for women.

We favor federal aid to education administered by the states without interference by the Federal Government.

We favor federal legislation to assure stability of products, employment, distribution and prices in the bituminous coal industry to create a proper balance between consumer, producer and mine worker.

We indorse the President's statement recognizing the importance of the use of water in aridland states for domestic and irrigation purposes.

We favor nondiscriminatory transportation charges and declare for the early correction of inequalities in such charges.

We favor enactment of legislation granting the fullest measure of self-government for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico and eventual statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

We favor the extension of the right of suffrage to the people of the District of Columbia.

Postwar Policy

We offer these postwar programs:

A continuation of our policy of full benefits for ex-servicemen and women with special consideration for the disabled. We make it our first duty to assure employment and economic security to all who have served in the defense of our country.

Price guarantees and crop insurance to farmers with all practical steps:

To keep agriculture on a parity with industry and labor;

To foster the success of the small independent farmer;

To aid the home ownership of family-sized farms;

To extend rural electrification and develop broader domestic and foreign markets for agricultural products.

Adequate compensation for workers during demobilization.

The enactmnet of such additional humanitarian, labor, social and farm legislation as time and experience may require, including the amendment or repeal of any law enacted in recent years which has failed to accomplish its purpose.

Aid for Small Business

Promotion of the success of small business.

Earliest possible release of wartime controls.

Adaptation of tax laws to an expanding peacetime economy, with simplified structure and wartime taxes reduced or repealed as soon as possible.

Encouragement of risk capital, new enterprise, development of natural resources in the west and other parts of the country and the immediate reopening of the gold and silver mines of the west as soon as manpower is available.

We reassert our faith in competitive private enterprise free from control by monopolies, cartels, or any arbitrary private or public authority.

Four Freedoms Hailed

We assert that mankind believes in the Four Freedoms.

We believe that the country which has the greatest measure of social justice is capable of the greatest achievements.

We believe that racial and religious minorities have the right to live, develop, and vote equally with all citizens and share the rights that are guaranteed by our constitution. Congress should exert its full constitutional powers to protect those rights.

We believe that without loss of sovereignty, world development and lasting peace are within humanity's grasp. They will come with the greater enjoyment of those freedoms by the peoples of the world, and with the freer flow among them of ideas and goods.

We believe in the world right of all men to write, send, and publish news at uniform communication rates and without interference by governmental or private monopoly and that right should be protected by treaty.

To these beliefs the Democratic Party subscribes.

These principles the Democratic Party pledges itself in solemn sincerity to maintain.

Roosevelt Lauded

Finally, this convention sends its affectionate greetings to our beloved and matchless leader and President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

He stands before the nation and the world, the champion of human liberty and dignity. He has rescued our people from the ravages of economic disaster. His rare foresight and magnificent courage have saved our nation from the assault of international brigands and dictators. Fulfilling the ardent hope of his life, he has already laid the foundation of enduring peace for a troubled world and well-being for our nation. All mankind is his debtor. His life and service have been a great blessing to humanity.

That God may keep him strong in body and in spirit to carry on his yet unfinished work is our hope and prayer.

Marine Hero Gets Highest U. S. Award

SEATTLE, Wash., July 21 (AP)—Pfc. Richard Keith Sorenson of the Marine Corps, who saved five comrades by throwing himself on a Japanese grenade in the Marshall Islands invasion, was presented with the Congressional Medal of Honor July 19 by Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Fegan, commanding the corps' Pacific department.

Private Sorenson, of Anoka, Minn., was in a shell hole with five other Marines on Namur Atoll, Kwajalein, when a Japanese tossed a grenade into the hole.

Wounded by the explosion, Private Sorenson is convalescing at the naval hospital here and expects to return to general duty. Only one other enlisted Marine wears the nation's highest award. He is Gunnery Sergeant John Basiloine of Raritan, N. J., who distinguished himself on Guadalcanal.

Come On Up To COOL MAINE

No wonder so many millions head from hot weather to cool Maine each year. On a basis of climate and temperature alone, Maine is the perfect place to vacation.

Here, even in mid-summer, you sleep soundly through cool nights. Pleasantly warm days are freshened by bracing, salt-tanged breezes off the open sea, or the pine scent of the forest.

The whole outdoors is yours, seashore, mountains, inland lakes and the deep woods. You can be active or just laze. Wherever you stay, you'll eat man-sized portions of those famed "Down East" foods.

If you've never been to Maine before, do try to come this summer. We'll give you a vacation and hospitality that, we think, you'll remember for life.

MAINE

MAIL THE COUPON FOR FREE BOOK

MAINE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
Travel Service,
148 St. John Street, Portland, Maine

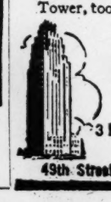
Please send me the 36-page illustrated Maine Vacation Guide for 1944.

Name_____

Street_____

City_____ State_____

Many travelwise guests say Beekman Tower is unusual... describing it as a composite of all their favorite hotels. They like its convenient, midtown location ...its distinguished clientele... its friendly atmosphere and hospitality... the attentive, considerate service...its cleanliness ...the breath-taking views...food that is just like home cooked... and of course, its very modest rates. You'll like Beekman Tower, too.



Single $3.50 maximum
Double $6 maximum

BEEKMAN TOWER

3 Mitchell Place • EL 5-7300
NEW YORK
49th Street, Overlooking East River

PENOBSCOT EXCHANGE HOTEL
R. F. CRATTY, MANAGER
Bangor, Maine
Near the Railroad Station
Ideal for Banquets
Excellent Garage Facilities

Hotels and Resorts

Oregon

In PORTLAND, Oregon
ROOSEVELT HOTEL
Less than 4 blocks to new Christian Science church
Facing Beautiful Park

IMPERIAL HOTEL
PORTLAND, OREGON
Rates, Including Bath
Single, $2.50 and upward
Double, $3.50 and upward

California

TAMARACK LODGE
HIGH SIERRA
In the wonderful Mammoth Lakes region near Devil's Post Pile and Rainbow Falls. Elevation 8600. Unsurpassed scenery, excellent fishing. American plan. Modern housekeeping cabins, distinctive patronage. LLOYD B. AUSTIN, owner. Address Mammoth Lakes, Mono County, Calif.

MISSION INN
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
California's most famous hotel. Modern living with old world charm. American or European Plan. Rates from $3.00.
Special Consideration for War Personnel

Los Angeles

CHAPMAN PARK HOTEL
and BUNGALOWS
In the Heart of This Interesting City
3401 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles
Christian Science Church near by
Booklet on Request

Arizona

The PIONEER HOTEL
TUCSON "the Sunshine City"
FIREPROOF
Steam heated. Air cooled. 250 rooms of solid comfort. Roof Garden Sun Deck. Rates from $3.00 per day single and $5.00 double.

EL CONQUISTADOR
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
in the Land of Sun and Saguaro
American Plan
TUCSON, ARIZONA
Charles A. Doherty, Mgr.

SANTA RITA HOTEL
TUCSON, ARIZONA
Enjoy Southern Hospitality in a Western Atmosphere.
Nick C. Hall

Michigan

Come to the
NORTHWAY HOTEL
On Beautiful Crystal Lake
Beulah, Michigan
We cater to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. An ideal environment in which to spend your vacation. Ample space so that guests may enjoy quiet reading or participate in tennis, golf, horseback riding, fishing and water sports. Descriptive folder mailed upon request.
Owned and Operated by Lester E. Deeley

THE HOTEL OLDS
500 Rooms with baths
Fireproof
Rates from $2.50 up
LANSING, MICHIGAN

Chicago

BELAIR HOTEL
1½ blocks from Second Church. 300 immaculately kept rooms with private tub or shower. Single $1.50-$2. Double $2.50-$3. Also attractive residential rates.
Value far in excess of room rates
CHICAGO

The FAIRFAX
HOTEL AND KITCHENETTE APTS.

Now available on daily or weekly rates. By application and reservation.
A Fine Dining Room in Connection
1360 E. Hyde Park Blvd.
Chicago 15 Ph. PLaza 2400

Louisiana

THE ROOSEVELT
"THE PRIDE OF THE SOUTH"

Canada

DOMINION HOTEL
Excellent Accommodation
Courteous Service Moderate Rates
Near Christian Science Church
FREE BUS Wm. J. C. Clark, Mgr.
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

United States

NEW YORK'S HOTEL
LINCOLN
44th to 45th Sts. at 8th Ave.
JOHN L. MORGAN, Gen. Mgr.

NEW YORK'S HOTEL
EDISON
46th to 47th Sts. W. of B'way
JAMES A. FLOOD, Manager

NEW YORK'S HOTEL
GREYSTONE
91st Street and Broadway
The Smart Uptown Residence

WASHINGTON'S HOTEL
ROOSEVELT
16th Street at Y & W, N.W.
Preferred in the Nation's Capital

MARIA KRAMER HOTELS

New York City

Superb Living
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK

Stay at this gracious hotel-on-the-park in the social center, close to theatres, Radio City and Fifth Avenue shops. Delightful rooms in the modern manner at moderate rates that include Continental Breakfast. Enjoy the new Barbizon-Plaza Cafe, modest prices, music by the Gorodinsky Trio—no cabaret tax.

Write directly to the Hotel for latest brochure CSM or inquire. Ask Mr. Foster Copley Plaza Hotel—KEnmore 5800

BARBIZON-PLAZA
58th ST. AT 6th AVENUE, N.Y.

✦ For years readers of
✦ The Christian Science Monitor
✦ have been enjoying
✦ the hospitality of

The BARCLAY
✦ 111 E. 48th St., New York 17, N.Y.
✦ William H. Rorke, Gen. Manager
✦ *For Reservations Call*
✦ HUBbard 2222
✦ 80 Boylston Street, Boston
✦ Little Building

MEET ME ON THE TERRACE AT THE BARCLAY

In the city's social center. Near Park Ave. Within walking distance of Third Church of Christ, Scientist. Several two room apartments. By the Day—Week or Month.
La Salle au Bois Restaurant, Air Cooled

The HOTEL LA SALLE
30 EAST 60th STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

PLANNED FOR YOUR COMFORT
PRICED FOR YOUR BUDGET
Modern fireproof structure, 400 nicely appointed rooms, cozy and convenient. Complete hotel service; moderately priced restaurant.
Daily:
Single from $2.50
Double from $3.50
HOTEL
PICKWICK ARMS
230 E. 51 ST. • EL. 5-0300

.....half way between Radio City and Times Square
HOTEL Knickerbocker
120 WEST 45TH ST., NEW YORK
$2.50 - $3.50 Single $4, $5, $6 Double

ROSOFF'S
HOTEL & RESTAURANTS
Convenient to theatres and shops plus the comforts of home. Room and bath, single from $2.50—Double from $3.00. Restaurant, reasonable prices.
147 W. 43rd St., New York City 18 BRyant 9-5400

Washington

in Seattle
The Calhoun
from $2.00 *up*
Shopping Dist. No Beer license. Quiet and Harmony. 2nd Ave. and Virginia

Virginia

VISIT COLONIAL
Williamsburg
VIRGINIA
Come to restored Williamsburg for a refreshing holiday. This historic scene is inspiring to every American. Accessible by train or bus.
Williamsburg Lodge
Single from $3
Double from $4
Information: John D. Green, Gen. Mgr., or N. Y. Office, 630 Fifth Ave., Circle 6-8870.

New York State

LONG NOTED FOR A DISTINGUISHED FOLLOWING
18 Hole Championship Golf Course, Tennis, Riding and all Aquatic Sports
EASILY ACCESSIBLE FROM ALL CITIES
Operated by the Sagamore Club of Green Is., Inc.
KARL P. ABBOTT, PRES.
N. Y. OFFICE—500-5th Ave.—Phone PE 6-0651 or Write Direct to Hotel for Rates and Reservations
THE SAGAMORE
BOLTON LANDING on LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Winter • Trade Winds Club Bahama Beach, Melbourne, Fla.

Relax from your war activities and enjoy happy vacation days on the peaceful shores of Lake Placid. All sports. No car needed. Booklet. H. W. Haynes, Mgr. N.Y.Off.: 120 Greenwich St. BA. 7-0251.
Whiteface Inn
ON LAKE PLACID • NEW YORK

Greater Boston

HOTEL HEMENWAY
HEMENWAY ST. AT WESTLAND AVE.
MAKE IT YOUR BOSTON ADDRESS

Only one and a half blocks from The Christian Science Mother Church
NO LIQUOR
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor for 28 Years

Hotel Fensgate
534 BEACON STREET BOSTON
A Refined Atmosphere
OVERLOOKING THE CHARLES RIVER
Within Walking Distance of The Christian Science Mother Church
BERNARD SHEPERD SNIDER, Gen. Mgr.

FREE PARKING
Hotel Gardner
Write for Illustrated Booklet
All cheerful, outside rooms. Rates lower than you expect. Directly opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society. Good food in air-conditioned grill.
MASS. AVE. AT NORWAY ST. BOSTON, MASS.

IN BOSTON
HOTEL KENMORE
10 min. walk to The Christian Science Mother Church. Transportation to all points at the door. Singles from $2.50, double from $3.50.
EDWARD BRYCE BELL, Gen. Mgr.

Rhode Island

OCEAN HOUSE
WATCH HILL, RHODE ISLAND
Beautiful Private Beach, Bathing from Your Room. Arthur Murray Dancing. MARINE DECK—LOUNGE and ELEVATORS—ORCHESTRA
On New Haven R. R.—3 miles from Westerly Station—3 hours from N. Y. Taxi will meet trains if notified.
AMERICAN PLAN—FROM $7.00
Accommodations by Reservation Only
New York Office: 51 East 42nd Street
Telephone MUrray Hill 2-8442

Kentucky

The LOUISVILLE'S Largest and Finest BROWN HOTEL
Truly one of America's *great hotels*. Four restaurants that are famous all over the South. Seven hundred rooms. Spotless cleanliness — real Southern courtesy. "Just ask your Louisville friends." Single rooms from $3.30, double rooms from $5.50.
Harold E. Harter, *Manager*

The Home Forum

Goodness and Greatness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS exemplified goodness and greatness by conforming his every thought to the joyous apprehension and attainment of good, as derived wholly from God. He taught his disciples how to dispel the darkness of evil, to walk in the ever-present light of divine Love, to have faith in God's power, and to use prayer as an instrument of righteous achievement.

Through precept and parable he brought home essential lessons, simple and enduring, founded upon the basis of true goodness. When his disciples asked him, "Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?" he set a little child in their midst and said, "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven" (Matthew 18:1, 3). The beauty and simplicity of the great Teacher's profound lesson reveal the fact that to gain entrance to God's kingdom it is essential to possess the spiritual qualities of childlikeness, goodness, love, and innocence.

⸸ ⸸ ⸸

Never has there been a time when the Christ teaching was more needed than today. Christian Science unfolds to the human understanding the knowledge of God as the one infinite Mind, and man as His reflection, thus making it possible to gain an adequate understanding of the spiritual teachings of Jesus. Perfect God and perfect man is the basis of all Christian Science teaching, analysis, and practice, as elucidated in its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

Goodness is impersonal, and true greatness is not attained through self-aggrandizement. Success attended by the praise and plaudits of the world may be transitory. True greatness is immortal, born of goodness. It is unknown to the material senses, but known to God. It is the awakening in consciousness to the heavenly inspiration and realization of the kingdom of God within. Christ Jesus had none of the possessions the world has to give; yet he drew multitudes unto him. By his fruits was he known, and his praise and his glory came from God.

⸸ ⸸ ⸸

Mrs. Eddy writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 14): "I suggest as a motto for every Christian Scientist,—a living and life-giving spiritual shield against the powers of darkness,—

'Great not like Caesar, stained with blood,
But only great as I am good.'"

She continues, "The only genuine success possible for any Christian—and the only success I have ever achieved—has been accomplished on this solid basis."

In her divinely inspired mission to help humanity, Mrs. Eddy achieved true greatness through her unswerving obedience and loyalty to God and His goodness. She acknowledged the absolute supremacy and reality of divine Mind, and utilized her understanding of good to fulfill a right purpose in the scientific demonstration of Christian healing and the manifestation of man's God-given heritage to be free.

Blind optimism cannot strengthen, nor can dark pessimism extinguish the light of spiritual good in the hearts of men. To keep consciousness filled with Godlike thoughts erects an impregnable shield of defense against such invading beliefs of mortal mind as sin, sickness, want, and fear. The suggestions of evil evidenced as malice, envy, greed, and the like are devoid of intelligence, and have no power to frustrate man's God-given ability to do good, to pray aright, to think clearly, and to love impartially. Man, created in God's image and likeness, dwells eternally in the realm of divine goodness. "The fruit of the Spirit," writes Paul in his letter to the Galatians, "is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance" (Galatians 5:22, 23).

How beautiful are the joy and peace of goodness, achieved through the understanding and demonstration of the omnipotence of divine Truth and Love! Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 331): "Thus abiding in Truth, the warmth and sunlight of prayer and praise and understanding will ripen the fruits of Spirit, and goodness will have its springtide of freedom and greatness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PORTRAIT OF A VIOLINIST": *A Painting Attributed to Il Bronzino*

WHETHER OR NOT this portrait was painted by Il Bronzino, it is a handsome likeness after the manner of sixteenth-century Florentine portraiture. Painters were asked to do secular, non-devotional subjects. The personal portrait became one of the specialties of highly-gifted artists who developed their skills, not only in recording a likeness, but in accurately depicting headgear, dress, and accessories.

The portrait was not merely a challenging exercise in naturalistic representation, for the Florentine preserved his critical detachment, composing the figure nicely in space, stressing structural design, and maintaining an expert balance between volumes.

Musical Pedigrees

MOST MODERN musical instruments are the result of the law of the survival of the fittest. The Babylonians, the Assyrians, and the Egyptians made themselves all sorts of harps or flutes or trumpets, and for all we know they had in turn learned the trick from other and more ancient races. The Greeks improved upon these older models and bestowed their instrumental heritage upon the people of the Middle Ages. But as there were no regular orchestras (in our modern sense of the word) there was also no demand for a standardized form of instrument.

Every fiddle-maker experimented with new sorts of violins, vielles, alto viols and treble viols and violas, rebecs, violas d'amore, violas da gamba, bass viols, double bass viols, and dozens of other sorts, large, small, and medium-sized.

The manufacturers of wind instruments tried their hand at flutes, fifes, piccolos, oboes, bassoons, double bassoons, and *cors anglais*, which were not, as you would have supposed, "English horns" but *cors anglés* or slightly curved members of the oboe family. Next they turned their attention to bombardons and krummhorns and clarinets and saxophones (a substitute for the clarinet and going back to the Middle Ages, although greatly improved a hundred years ago by the Belgian instrument maker, Adolphe Sax). And all the keyboard instruments' manufacturers promised themselves golden mountains from their monochords, hurdy-gurdies (which originally were by no means just street organs), and finally from their hundreds of varieties of piano-fortes, the new improved clavier that could be played both *piano* and *forte*.

About ninety-nine per cent of all these inventions and improvements came to nothing. They were tried out, found wanting, and were discarded and forgotten. Only the hardiest, the most useful, the most practical varieties survived.

In the case of the fiddle family these were the violin, the viola, the violoncello, and the double bass. . . . These four played a most important role in the development of all further music. Together they formed an ideal nucleus around which to build the rest of one's compositions and their value as such is clearly shown by the fact that the composers did not seriously begin to write for orchestras until they had these four members of the violin family in such a perfect state that they could make them do anything they pleased.—From "The Arts," by HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

"By Many Hidden Chains"

WHENEVER, after a few months' absence, we return to this house, one of us is sure to exclaim with pleasure: "It smells just the same, doesn't it?"

To some people, this old-dwelling odor merely implies a lack of sunlight and fresh air; to me, it has a more alluring and less definable fragrance. It suggests the years in which the rooms have been permeated with the smell of burning pine wood—cut and hauled from the "lot" during the winter, piled in great stacks behind the barn to be chopped and split, carried indoors daily to the cavernous box in the kitchen from which were replenished the cooking-range and the stoves throughout the house until every room has stored something of its aroma. And I always fancy that, added to and blending inextricably with, the acrid pine smell is the salty tang of the pervasive sea fogs which have recurrently drifted in from over the marshes for so many years. This smell of weathered age seems, moreover, to connote something of the generations of people who have lived here and found it home.

⸸ ⸸ ⸸

A few years ago, when we were on our way to Nova Scotia, we stopped for the night at a farmhouse outside a little town near the eastern edge of the Maine coast. It was a trim little house, as trim as our elderly hostess who took us up a short flight of stairs to a bedroom under the eaves. As she crossed to throw open the window, I said: "This smells just like our old house."

"Oh, it'll be nice and fresh when the breeze gets through here," she replied. "I keep the shades drawn, so as not to fade my quilt."

"But I like the smell," I persisted.

She looked at me uncomprehendingly, so we turned to admire the bedspread which was made of lovely little pieces of tie silk, the tiny patches sewn together with countless fine patient stitches.

But it *was* like our house, for we learned that hers made the sixth generation of one family to live in it; that pine wood had furnished its heat and fogs had drifted gently through it for a long time.

⸸ ⸸ ⸸

So often, miles away, the awareness of an unexpected fragrance will recall some apparently forgotten memory. We were in Charleston, South Carolina, at the season when that city is breath-takingly beautiful, for the architectural perfections of its fine old houses are complemented by the full glory of the gardens that provide their background. We walked along ordered paths, wondering at the faultless arrangement of flowers and shrubs and the luxuriance of color. As I stooped over a plant, I suddenly thought of my grandmother's bureau.

I had been sent to her room for a handkerchief and, as usual, I opened the wrong drawer first. There was a fastidiously neat pile of her handmade nightgowns, the necks and cuffs of the long sleeves edged with fine embroidered ruffles. Lured by an entrancing scent, I finally located the little sachet bag which she had filled with verbena from her garden and concealed in this snowy pile. In the grandeur of one of Charleston's show places, that tidy little bureau drawer returned to me.

⸸ ⸸ ⸸

A familiar smell in any household is that of freshly-baked cake, but always and everywhere it carries me back to a seven-year-old child hopping about this kitchen, importunately asking if the "try" weren't almost ready.

Whenever Grandmother "beat up" a cake, she would test her mixture by first baking a sample. The little heart-shaped tin is still with the doughnut- and cooky-cutters here, and it is still the right size and form for any child's delectation. Saturday bakings were of personal moment to me, because the "try" cake was my particular private dish. I can see my grandmother stooping down to open the low door of the kitchen range, carefully lifting the polished nickel handle so as not to jar what was inside, taking out the diminutive pan and holding it near her ear to "listen." Invariably, it had to go back for just a moment longer, but equally invariably I'd exclaim hopefully: "Well, anyway, it smells good!"

⸸ ⸸ ⸸

The smell which recalls our barn to me would connote nothing of the kind to most people. This is because the upper part of our building was not used for hay; in fact, our barn is not a real barn. Grandfather was not a farmer, but a carpenter and cabinet-maker and his workshop was at the top of the steep, narrow, ship's-ladder-like stairs that led to the "loft." He had cut three large windows across the front of this room and an enormous door at the back, so that he might have adequate light for his work-bench. I never pass a lumberyard, with its scent of freshly-sawed wood that I don't think of my grandfather bending over this long heavy sort of table. A board might be held in the vise at the end and he would be running a plane lightly over its surfaced edge. On the wall above his head was fastened the small tool cupboard with his name on it and about this, each hanging from its individual nail or hook, were other implements of his craft. His white beard ruffling a little in the breeze that always blows through these quarters, he would lovingly pass his finger over the planed surface to be sure that its finish were satin-smooth. I perched on one end of the bench, watching him. When I asked if I might have some pieces of wood to make a playhouse, he would peer up at me over the top of his spectacles and say: "I guess I can spare you enough to do a little cabinet-making, too."

I wish the same fragrance were still in our barn loft; but it does not go unappreciated, for now it is a summer bedroom where one may lie in my grandmother's black walnut bedstead and, even on the warmest night, be sure of the same gentle breeze. And in the morning, when the sun comes up from over the marshes to stream in that great door, one can still smell the good Cape freshness and pleasantly contemplate the fragrances of the present as well as those of memory.

ELIZABETH HAMBLIN

At the Edge of The Bayou

THE SCENE warmed with the soft wind from the south as we approached the Gulf and the quasi-tropics of Louisiana. The sense of the sea grew stronger, the land wilder as it dropped toward the water level. The way ahead was a puzzle in geography, Barataria—a bay without shore, in the way most people think of that term. It is a wide, protected body of inland water bounded by clusters and clumps of islands, peninsulas, and remnants of earth. In every direction run streams and streamlets, passes, bayous, inlets, all twisting about rises of sand and earth. The bay is about fifteen miles long, five or six miles across at its broadest. Its branchlike connections give access to a highly confused terrain covering four hundred or so square miles. Unless one knows the route, it is almost impossible to find a path through water that shoals and deepens but seldom drops to more than six feet or so; and often this labyrinth has dead endings and circular windings on which a man may wander bewildered for many days. Our path lay due south, but we knew that with the proper native pilot we could turn in any one of a dozen directions and ride the water as long as we desired, remaining out of sight of others if we wished, yet finding, when we asked, a quick stopping place within easy reach of a small town or settlement.

Few strangers who come to live in this area can master its secrets. The residents say simply that one must be born here to get the feel of the slow waters. . . .

About us was a place of tawny sand and fast-growing palmetto, of Spanish dagger plant, and the sudden blooming of scarlet flowers to match the richness of all hues in this environment. The sky came far down, a covering that seemed to hang close over the day, brightening early and remaining illuminated until late; and the sun beat with fervency upon the luminous green of the vegetation. Even at the end of the afternoon we had to shade our eyes. The native learns to squint against the violence of this light as he moves about his daily work, and to stay in the deep shade when the day is at its most ardent.

In a few moments we skirted through a pass, reached the Gulf, and advanced a few miles into its calm. Soon the land was lost to view behind us, so like a low table is the coast line that one must be close upon it at most places to distinguish it. Then we slipped along the shallow shore waters and picked out the many points of beach that can be reached only by water of Gulf or of bayou. Today, as on most days, it was a restful vista. Yet quietly in process before us was an unending struggle. No other part of the Gulf edge is such a battlefield of elements, all working for change, upbuilding, disintegrating by turn, wearing, scouring, or depositing.—From "The Bayous of Louisiana," by HARNETT T. KANE, copyright 1943 by Harnett T. Kane, by permission of William Morrow & Company.

Bontà e Grandezza

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

CRISTO GESÙ esemplificò bontà e grandezza col far conformare ogni suo pensiero al giocondo comprendimento e raggiungimento del bene, in quanto derivato interamente da Dio. Insegnò ai suoi discepoli come dissipare le tenebre del male, come camminare nell'onnipresente luce del divino Amore, come aver fede nella potenza di Dio e servirsi della preghiera come un istrumento di successo retto.

Per mezzo di precetti e di parabole egli inculcò lezioni essenziali, semplici e permanenti, basate sul fondamento di vera bontà. Quando i suoi discepoli gli domandarono: "Chi è dunque il maggiore nel regno de' cieli?" egli pose un piccolo fanciullo in mezzo a loro e disse: "Se non mutate e non diventate come i piccoli fanciulli, non entrerete punto nel regno dei cieli" (Matteo 18:1, 3). La bellezza e la semplicità della profonda lezione del grande Maestro rivelano il fatto che per ottener ingresso nel regno di Dio è essenziale di possedere le qualità spirituali di puerilità, bontà, amore ed innocenza.

Non vi è mai stato un tempo in cui l'insegnamento del Cristo era più necessario di oggi. La Scienza Cristiana spiega all'umano comprendimento la conoscenza di Dio quale la sola Mente infinita e dell'uomo quale Sua riflessione, rendendo così possibile di raggiungere un comprendimento adeguato degli insegnamenti spirituali di Gesù. Iddio perfetto ed uomo perfetto è la base di tutto l'insegnamento, analisi e pratica della Scienza Cristiana, com'è elucidata nel suo libro di testo, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, di Mary Baker Eddy.

La bontà è impersonale, e la vera grandezza non viene raggiunta coll'ingrandimento di sè stessi. Il successo accompagnato dalle lodi e dagli applausi del mondo può essere transitorio. La vera grandezza è immortale, nata dalla bontà. È ignota ai sensi materiali, ma nota a Dio. È il risveglio nella coscienza alla celeste ispirazione e realizzazione del regno di Dio dentro a noi. Cristo Gesù non aveva alcuna delle possessioni che il mondo ha da offrire; eppure attrasse a sè moltitudini. Dai suoi frutti fu conosciuto, e la sua lode e la sua gloria vennero da Dio.

Mrs. Eddy scrive nel suo *Message to The Mother Church for 1902* (pag. 14): "Io propongo come motto per ogni Scientista Cristiano,—uno scudo spirituale vivente e vivificante contro i poteri delle tenebre,—

'Grande non come Cesare, macchiato di sangue,
Ma soltanto grande in quanto sono buono'".

Essa continua: "Il solo successo genuino possibile per ogni Cristiano—ed il solo successo che io ho mai raggiunto—è stato realizzato su questa solida base".

Nella sua divinamente ispirata missione per aiutare l'umanità, Mrs. Eddy raggiunse vera grandezza per mezzo della sua obbedienza e lealtà inflessibile a Dio ed alla Sua bontà. Essa riconobbe l'assoluta supremazia e realtà della divina Mente ed utilizzò il suo comprendimento del bene per adempiere un proposito retto nella dimostrazione scientifica della guarigione cristiana e la manifestazione del retaggio dell'uomo dato da Dio di essere libero.

L'ottimismo cieco non può rinforzare, nè il pessimismo oscuro può estinguere la luce del bene spirituale nei cuori degli uomini. Mantenere la coscienza ripiena di pensieri conformi a Dio innalza uno scudo inespugnabile di difesa contro le credenze invadenti della mente mortale, quali il peccato, la malattia, la scarsità e la paura. Le suggestioni del male manifestato quale malizia, invidia, avidità, eccetera, sono prive di intelligenza e non hanno il potere di frustrare l'abilità dell'uomo data da Dio di fare il bene, di pregare giustamente, di pensare chiaramente e di amare imparzialmente. L'uomo, creato nell'immagine e somiglianza di Dio, dimora eternamente nel reame della divina bontà. "Il frutto dello Spirito", scrive Paolo nella sua lettera ai Galati, "è amore, allegrezza, pace, longanimità, benignità, bontà, fedeltà, dolcezza, temperanza" (Galati 5:22, 23).

Quanto belle sono la gioia e la pace della bontà, raggiunta per mezzo del comprendimento e della dimostrazione dell'onnipotenza della divina Verità e del divino Amore! Mrs. Eddy scrive (*Miscellaneous Writings*, pag. 331): "Dimorando così nella Verità, il calore e la luce solare della preghiera e della lode e del comprendimento farà maturare i frutti dello Spirito, e la bontà avrà la sua primavera di libertà e di grandezza".

Reflection Lake at Sundown

Under the sky-rim color curves
Green trees greener,
Tree-tops, black.
The lake
Against its willow shore
Is caught with wonder—upside down
Slow figures walk—are strangely tall—
In mirror yellow-gold and red.
Blue wings of swifts
Repeat themselves, higher than alder,
Lower than reed—
Are tip to tip where ring-round ripples
Separate a star.

GERTRUDE MAY LUTZ

First Moment on African Soil

WE REACHED MOMBASA and the end of our journey by sea on a brilliant morning of bright blue sky and glittering sunlight. This was my first moment on African soil—and a thriller. I don't count the ports of North Africa, which are a mere technicality. . . .

Mombasa, by day, is as satisfactory a tropic isle as you could ask for. Everything is ultra vivid. The palms wave merrily against the giddy blue sky, the flame trees flame, the frangipani drenches you with its sweet, banal perfume. The Arab quarter, with its gaily tinted cubic houses, seems too good to be true.

What a sense of color every single Arab has! He can take a scarf or an old rag of yellow or blue and throw it over his white galabeah and get an effect it would take a top-flight designer to pull off here. And what grace of movement both Arabs and natives all seem to possess. Why is it that when white people get together in a group they always look so stiff and awkward, with an elbow crooked out in the wrong place and somebody craning his neck and everybody in front of each other? While Arabs and natives just flow together effortlessly and present you with a composition of perfect harmony. . . .

We were driving over on the mainland with some friends. We were passing through native villages almost hidden in dense clumps of palms. The palms were very thick, their leaves met above our heads so that they gave a hushed feeling to the place, and the small huts died into the black shadows. The natives sat before their huts around little bright fires of coconut shells. The flame from a burning coconut shell is a strange intense red like no other, and the scent is pungent and tantalizing. I felt something, *tangible*, around me—some sense of dark, rich, secret joyousness.

Africa *is* different, I thought. Different from any other continent. I felt an unbearable rush of emotion. . . .

From the car window the great plains stretched away to the haze of far-off mountains. There were many animals grazing. There is a strange serenity about animals at dawn. . . .

There were gazelles and antelopes and delicious zebras, my favorite of all wild creatures. There were wildebeests and warthogs and ostriches. And, crowning triumph, three giraffes standing absolutely motionless in black silhouette against a pink mountain.—From "Exploring We Would Go," by ELLEN GATTI. (New York: Scribner.)

Contrasts

I never saw
Such dazzling sunshine
On the bleached sand,
Nor sea so silken,
So sequinous:
Even the strong-eyed eagle
Would blink before
This innumerable glitter.

Out from the molten waters,
Dripping with white gold,
Comes a Negro boy,
Blazing black,
Ebon-hued
As the rain-drenched
Bark of an oak.

A. E. JOHNSON

THE ACTUAL SCIENCE OF PRAYER

That prayer—for safety, health, usefulness, success, happy relationships, satisfaction, or any other legitimate condition or thing—can be a scientific as well as a religious experience, and therefore unfailing in its results, is clearly shown in Christian Science.

Through growing understanding of such prayer, increasing numbers of Christian Scientists in many countries are proving its value, and thus are seeing the fulfillment of the Scriptural assurance, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

The complete explanation of Christian Science and its healing and enriching prayer is given in the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by MARY BAKER EDDY

This great book, published by the Trustees under the Will of Mrs. Eddy, may be had in a beautiful and convenient Pocket Edition, in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5—thumb-indexed in this edition at $7.50*—and in various other editions, including translations into French, German, and Braille, at lower and higher prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms (usually listed in local telephone directories) or on receipt of the price will be sent postpaid by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Catalogue of all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, sent free on request.
*Prices in U. S. A. currency.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL

founded by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials on the application of Christian Science to immediate problems as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication and is most helpful to travelers. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

Other
Christian Science
Periodicals

Christian Science Sentinel Issued weekly in handy pocket size. Contains special information about the Christian Science movement, as well as articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly Contains the Lesson-Sermons read in Christian Science Churches. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science German or French edition, issued monthly, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch or Braille editions issued quarterly; one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The above periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room or ordered direct. A Special Introductory Offer is available of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal for $1.00.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....
State.....CSP-3

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1944

Ore Waste of Inca Treasure House Sifted as Peons Seek Livelihood

Tokyo Silent About Guam; Can Japan Bottle China?

Australian general says Nippon victory in China cannot prevent American beachhead.

Radio indicates plan for co-premiers at head of new government has been dropped.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 21 — The present Japanese offensive aiming at bottling up the Chinese coast line between Canton and Hankow poses a serious local threat to the Chinese, but could have very little effect upon the stated Allied purpose of establishing a beachhead on the China mainland, according to Lieut. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett, commander of Australian forces during the Malayan campaign.

At present, Japanese forces are pushing south from Changsha in an attempt to link up with forces moving north from Canton. They apparently are throwing everything into the drive, which if, successful, would split China, isolate Chungking from coast-line areas, and establish Japanese control over the principal Chinese railway systems.

The fulfillment of this aim would be a severe setback for the Chinese armies, but it would be of very little ultimate benefit to the Japanese, in the opinion of General Bennett, whose experience in fighting the Japanese in Malaya and opinions on strategy are highly respected in many military quarters.

Japanese Motive

The motive behind the Japanese offensive in China is to force some sort of decision, so that Japanese forces can be concentrated upon meeting the present American drive from the Pacific, General Bennett points out. Specifically, the Japanese High Command realizes that the capture of Saipan now makes an actual invasion of the Japanese mainland at least a possibility and it is anxious to draw troops from China to fortify Japanese coastal regions, General Bennett states.

Outlining the long-range Pacific war strategy, General Bennett says the Allies will seize bases in Bonins and the Philippines, then make a landing in Formosa, from which it will be possible to secure the China beachhead which was promised earlier by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. If the Japanese succeed in their present offensive in China, they will occupy the entire China coastline in depth, instead of merely holding segments as at present.

Potential Guerrilla Blows

However, the Japanese have not reckoned with the potentialities of Chinese guerrilla warfare, General Bennett adds. The conquest of the areas between Canton and Hankow would not assure military control for unrestricted use of the railway connecting the two cities, General Bennett declares. The Japanese would have to garrison heavily the entire length of the railway to prevent Chinese guerrillas from cutting the line and operating freely through the entire area, he points out.

Moreover, any future Allied landing on the China coast undoubtedly would be supported by a general Chinese Army offensive from the west, and the Japanese forces in China then would be forced to fight a two-front local campaign.

That the Japanese High Command foresees in some measure the futility of the military situation in China, General Bennett goes on to say, is seen in its present efforts to feel out the possibility of a negotiated peace with China.

By the Associated Press

Japanese radios were silent today concerning the American landings upon Guam, but a cryptic Domei radiocast suggested that Emperor Hirohito's war lords had reconsidered the idea of naming co-premiers to succeed Gen. Hideki Tojo.

"The Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Japan's Fascist Party) at a special meeting of party directors this afternoon unanimously pledged wholehearted support for the new Cabinet which will be formed under Gen. Kuniaki Koiso or Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai," the Domei dispatch said.

This indicated that only one of them would get the No. 1 post.

Toyko announcements yesterday said General Koiso and Admiral Yonai, both former Ministers, had been ordered by the Emperor to form a new Cabinet "in co-operation" and it was implied they would head it together.

They were reported last night to be working "very smoothly and earnestly" on the organization of a new government.

Selection of the new Cabinet was declared to have been completed and Domei said the list would be submitted to the Emperor tomorrow.

The General and Admiral talked with a series of high Japanese officials, including General Tojo, but a Domei radiocast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission indicated they had not yet reached a decision.

It appeared from the Domei dispatch that General Koiso was taking a more active part in the organization than Admiral Yonai.

Another Tokyo radiocast said Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi and Home Affairs Minister Kisaburo Ando had been elevated to the House of Peers.

Japan Surprised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, July 21 —Chinese observers here are inclined to believe that the Tojo Cabinet resignation came as the result of pressure by younger officials for a counterattack in the Pacific. This, they feel, caused friction between Japanese Army and Navy circles in Tokyo.

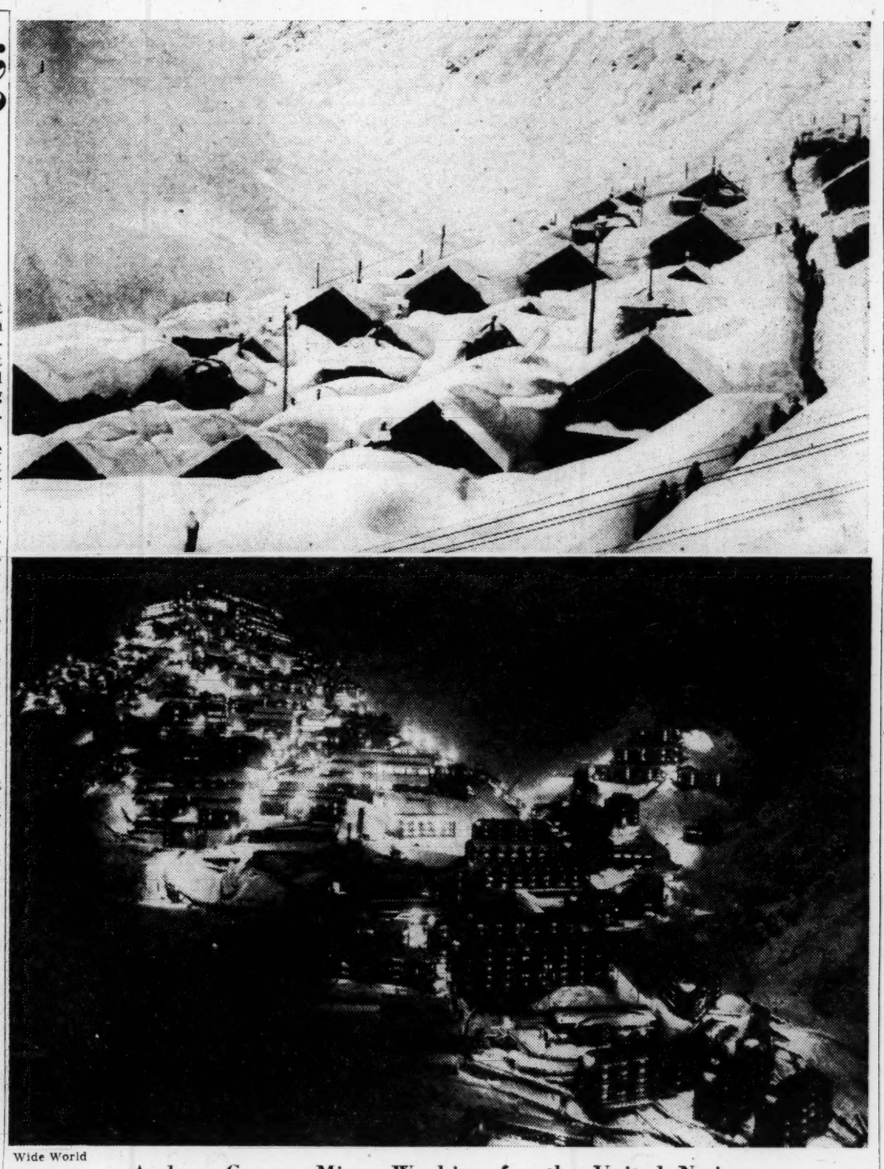
It seems certain that the American Pacific offensive took Japanese completely by surprise. The unexpected opening of this drive before the European second front was well underway and the loss of Saipan has been a major blow. This has upset their plans on the Chinese mainland where destruction of Chinese land forces has been their main objective, with the securing of land communication between Peiping and Canton secondary.

It is not known how many troops the Japanese have assigned to Pacific fortresses, but the two divisions on Saipan indicate the number must be considerable. These troops are dependent for transport of ammunition and supplies from the Japanese Navy which the Army alleges has fallen down on the job.

There is little doubt that the Japanese Army urges the Navy to go into action against the American fleet. This is the background which led to the removal of Admiral Shigetaro Shimada July 17 and the appointment of Admiral Naokuni Nomura in his place. It was Premier Tojo's attempt to evade responsibility for Japan's naval losses and to pass the buck to the Navy. But he was unable to escape the responsibility and thus his entire Cabinet was forced to resign.

Appointment of Gen. Kuniaki Koiso and Admiral Mitsumada Yonai to form a new cabinet leads political observers to recall that there is only one precedent for such joint responsibility, and that was in 1898 when two civilians, Itagaki and Okuma, were asked to form a cabinet. Later, Itagaki became Premier and Okuma Minister. It is considered likely that the present arrangement will be temporary, with General Koiso becoming Premier.

But the choice of new appointees does not point toward peace feelers. Many here think peace feelers from Japan are out of the question at the present time, and probably will not be forthcoming until after Hitler's defeat in Europe.



Wide World

Andean Copper Mines Working for the United Nations

Top: A village near a Chilean copper mine under a heavy blanket of snow. Bottom: Brightly illuminated, a mine of the Braden Copper Company in Chile runs full blast at night. These and similar mines in Peru and Bolivia are located at altitudes that sometimes range as high as 14,000 to 17,000 feet above sea level. The minerals produced are used in war goods.

British Act Quickly to Tighten Air-Raid-Warning Measures

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Salvos of flying bombs exploded in London and South England today and Home Security Minister Herbert Morrison, in a grave speech, urged mothers to evacuate the capital and other danger zones.

"It is a trying attack," he said at a luncheon meeting, "and there is no point in making light of it. Let me give the parents of London a warning. Do not be influenced by a quiet night now and then, or even by a few quieter days and nights.

"We are tackling this new weapon with all we know and all we have got and we shall beat it, but we have not beaten it yet and the strain on the housewife and her children may get worse before it is finally and completely removed."

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 21 — The stepped-up flying bomb attacks on Southern England have resulted in a quick tightening up of air raid precaution measures, simplification of warning systems and more efficient methods of rescue and relief.

Concern of the House of Commons over the situation is indicated by the suggestion of some members for sittings every two or three weeks during the summer recess to discuss matters concerning the flying bomb menace:

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden replied that the decision to recall Commons should be left to the Government. But Laborite Emanuel Shinwell protested that he could not accept this when the bombing position might get worse.

He warned that he would press the matter further.

Home Security Minister Herbert Morrison told Commons that he is giving immediate consideration to the question of greater uniformity of local warning systems indicating robot danger immediately overhead. This move is aimed to do away with the often puzzling cacophony of buzzers, bells, klaxons, and whistles, together with visual warnings, such as flags, which hitherto have been evolved by individual ingenuity.

As one step in the education of civilians in defense against the new weapon, Londoners and citizens of Southern England have been invited by the Antiaircraft Command to take trips along the south coast to see how Hitler's "doodle bugs" are being dealt with by gunners and fighter pilots.

Mayors, town councilors, and representatives of civilians have also been asked to join in these tours and spend a few hours on the gunsites.

Robots Change Course

Observers report that the robots are now coming in from the direction of the Low Countries, and it is suggested that new launching sites are coming into operation, possibly further inland in France or in Belgium or Holland.

Newspaper editorials here are playing on the theme that "these are days of destiny with every civilian, like every soldier, aware that only a relaxation of effort or endurance on his part can postpone victory."

Meanwhile in Germany, Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, Nazi radio spokesman, has this week sought to counteract the growing pessimism over the war by assuring the German people that the Wehrmacht has ample material and equipment and is not faced with a shortage as it was at the end of World War I. Therefore, argued General Dittmar, the German Army will not have to rely solely on "spiritual strength" or new secret weapons.

Need More Time

Another German radio commentator told German troops in Normandy that it would take time to get further revenue weapons operating.

Doctor Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, warned the Allies in his weekly article in Das Reich that German retaliatory action in the flying bomb was not ending, it was just beginning.

"Military critics everywhere agree that our V-1 has raised the curtain on a complete revolution of weapons," he wrote.

London Evacuates More Than 170,000

By Reuter

London, July 21

Voicing satisfaction with the organized evacuation of more than 170,000 women and children from London since July 2, Britain's Minister of Health, Henry Willink, today told the House of Commons the scheme was meeting with very little difficulty considering the number involved.

Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, told the House consideration was being given to the posting of visual signs to warn pedestrians of imminent danger from flying bombs. But the Minister turned down a suggestion that fire watchers be appointed to stand guard on the highest buildings in each street or locality in charge of a flagstaff to give warnings. The considerable manpower involved in this proposal would affect the war effort, the Minister declared.

Japanese Resign As Camp Policemen

TULELAKE, Calif., July 21 (AP) —The entire Japanese police force at the Tule Lake segregation center has resigned after receiving anonymous threats.

War Relocation Authority officials said the group claimed it had not received co-operation from fellow evacuees in the camp for disloyal Japanese.

Naval Pilots On Shore Duty Far in Desert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALLON, Nev. — When experienced aviators from the Navy's airplane carriers in the Pacific take long or final leave from the flat tops, their shore duty will be more than 200 miles from ports along the western coast.

It will be from water to desert country where veterans who have seen action will brush up with additional training at towed target practice, bombing practice, and torpedo bombing. But pilots from the carriers will not be entirely away from water. They will hurl their torpedoes into the depths of Pyramid Lake 40 miles northwest of Fallon. These "duds" will be returned to the Fallon station by truck and used again and again.

It is the $5,000,000 U. S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station on the four sections of land here where the Civil Aeronautics Authority has built one of the largest western airports away from the coast that some 2,500 air officers and members of ground crews will make their temporary homes. The Naval Air Center at Alameda, Calif., is the parent of the station eight miles southeast of Fallon along highway U. S. 50.

"This site was not selected by chance," recently declared Capt. Walter F. Boone, commandant at Alameda, when he commissioned the Fallon station and turned it over to Commander Albert F. Rice. "We chose this because there was plenty of sky and the finest flying conditions, 233 days of sunshine" and low wind velocities. Captain Boone said that in his opinion the Fallon station would continue in use after the war by the Navy, that the buildings recently erected are of the more permanent type.

Many thousands of acres of land in northeastern Churchill county, Nevada, last month (June) were vacated by ranchers and miners on orders from the Navy. This area will be used for machine-gun practice by crews of fighter and bomber planes against towed targets.

The Navy, however, avoided the rich irrigated farming districts surrounding Fallon and much of the fine waterfowl, deer hunting and fishing ground of the community.

Russia to Join Security Parley

By the Associated Press

Moscow, July 21

The Foreign Office announced July 20 it would participate in preliminary, unofficial discussions with the United States and Great Britain in Washington early next month on an international organization for postwar peace.

Separate discussions are to be held between American, British, and Russian representatives and between American, British, and Chinese conferees.

Minerals Still Mined but Costs Run High

Backwardness of regions outside of metropolitan centers poses various national problems.

Uncensored South America
Twenty-seventh Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM THE ANDES—Two thousand five hundred feet deep in a Peruvian mine shaft at Cerro de Pasco, we stood in what the mine superintendent called a "jewel shop."

Disney's seven singing miners were nowhere in sight, but the walls glistened with microscopic gems. They were not diamonds or rubies, but crystals of silver and copper with some gold to add warmth to their flame.

It was strange to think where we were. Even after descending half a mile in an elevator shaft we still stood two and a half miles above sea level.

Similar experiences may be had at key points along the Andes. This remarkable chain of mountains, 5,000 miles long and attaining four and a half miles of altitude as it scrapes the substratosphere, is easily one of the greatest mineral storehouses so far discovered.

Gold Refined Long Ago

Long before Spanish Conquistadores began their ruthless exploitation of the mineral, human, and animal resources of the Andes, their gold had been refined to adorn temples and the garb of South American chieftains.

Imagination easily outruns itself on stories of rooms filled with gold. Many of the Indian art objects were of thin sheet gold formed into images, rather than of solid gold. Even so, the Andes have given forth richly.

Today gold is no longer the lure. Spaniards did such a thorough work of finding and stripping the principal veins that nothing has been unearthed since to equal them. Near Cerro de Pasco may still be seen their large stone enclosures, circular in form, where teams of llamas were driven their monotonous rounds, turning heavy millstones.

Other llama herds carried the rough ore along narrow mountain trails to the crushing and refining installations.

Instead of those crude methods and their many dark chapters of greed and slavery, the modern way is to bring in machinery. At Oroyo south of Cerro de Pasco the air is heavy with fumes from furnaces where copper ores are melted to form flat ingots. These are loaded on freight cars for the steep descent to sea level. From Callao, seaport of Lima, they are shipped to refineries in the United States.

Metals For War

Other mines in Bolivia and Chile yield not only copper and silver, but antimony and numerous other indispensable sinews for this industrialized war.

Far to the south along the Andes, Argentina has hardly begun to explore or utilize its own minerals. The reason is that Argentina's soil has been its wealth.

Venezuela and Colombia have petroleum, as does Peru in its northern coastal territory near Talara.

Oil also is known to exist on eastern slopes of the Andes. In the mid-section, Bolivia has producing wells. Other oil deposits have been located at several points in Argentina, and are being worked.

Unquestionably there are opportunities in South America for further mineral discoveries and development. The field, however, is by no means virgin territory. Nor is it one in which lone prospectors can usually hope to strike it rich.

Highly capitalized mining enterprises have gone far toward surveying the pay dirt, and staking it out.

Assert More Control

A growing tendency that springs directly from the nationalistic wave in South America is for governments to assert as much control as possible over present and future mineral exploitation. This is only natural. But in the process there have been some unfortunate blightings of productive enterprise.

South American attitudes toward foreign capital in their midst was frankly summed up by one outspoken diplomat in a group en route to an Inter-American conference.

As they promenaded in the cool evening on a terrace overlooking extensive railway yards owned by a foreign firm, he stopped. Waving his arms toward the yards below, he said:

"Look at that! It is on our soil, but it is not ours. Some day we will own these things ourselves."

The process of economic independence is actually under way, even in the mining industry.

Conflicts Arise

In the natural accumulation of capital by citizens of Peru and other countries, it has been possible for whole enterprises to be founded on native money. There are several growing mines of this kind in Peru and elsewhere.

At times there has been friction and even legal conflict that ended in virtual confiscation of foreign properties. Such was the case of the Bolivian Standard Oil Company. One need not enter into the merits or demerits of this dispute to see that the net result was the ousting of a foreign firm and nationalization of the oil fields.

Signs of similar tension have not been lacking in Chile and Peru.

It is understandable that when South Americans see their mineral or other wealth being carted away, as well as most of the cash proceeds, they inwardly rebel.

One way to keep some of the money in the country is to levy high taxes. Bolivia has done such a thorough work in this unpopular field that on this trip I found mine operators complaining loudly. This particular country lives from the income of its minerals, chiefly tin.

Unbalanced Economy

The present danger is that such an unbalanced economy, forcing mineral taxes beyond levels that permit profitable operation, may end by destroying the tax source itself. As previously reported, Bolivia's tin ores are declining rapidly in richness. There comes a point beyond which the tin content cannot meet world competition and at the same time sustain Bolivian taxes.

Because of these and other problems that arise in a mining region where digging has proceeded continuously for many centuries, it is evident that Andean minerals do not offer many new visible horizons. They offer instead the kind of marginal operations that require costly technical skills.

In the large San José Mine of Maurice Hochschild at Oruro, Bolivia, I saw a drag-line scooping up buckets full of mine tailings to be sifted. Once it was easy to throw them away. Now it pays to reclaim the wastefulness of an earlier and richer period.

Apart from mining, the Andes hold forth little that might attract pioneers in this period. Even mining is a hard, lonely, artificial existence in the Andes, more than in many other regions. The altitude alone is such that mine officials and their families have to come down every so often to take some deep breaths of the kind to which they had always been accustomed.

Social Activity

You see these people spending long evenings in the exotic cheer and comfort of their American or English surroundings that have been imported, sometimes on mule back.

Of cultural diversions there are almost none. The motion picture houses, where they exist, are small, and usually filled with Indians who may be admirable characters, but have not succumbed to the blandishments of soap and water.

One odor of the Andean highlands that is particularly hard for outsiders to accept is the coca leaf. It is not noticeable until chewed, as the Indians do regularly for its narcotic effect. Then the odor becomes pronounced and disagreeable. Knowledge of what a social scourge this plant is does not speed the process of adjustment.

All along the upper Andes coca (not to be confused with cocoa) and alcoholic drinks of particular violence keep the mass of Indian inhabitants saturated and befogged much of the time. They work enough to buy a few crude foods, and squander most of their pittance on their enslavements.

Human Equation

The human equation not only in the Amazon and Andes, but in all parts of South America away from the cosmopolitan centers, is generally negative. It goes far toward explaining the backwardness of those regions. Whether the land or the people are ultimately responsible is not the important question, except in so far as the answer might indicate solutions.

The South American setting is difficult at its best. After seeing all of its typical regions over a period of years, I can think of only a few spots that attract with unmarred satisfaction.

Many of the natural advantages could be used far more satisfactorily, and some of the disadvantages lessened, by a population equal to the task.

Whether the Andean Indian is capable of education and improvement is a controversial issue. Some mine operators tell of making sincere and strenuous efforts to raise the living standards of their workers. While progress occurs, the inertia and counter-influences are heavy.

Difficult Problems

Social workers of heroic and self-sacrificing stature have here a field of labor for centuries to come. First they must break through the most encrusted resistance of all—that of a ruling caste which insists the Indians are incapable of emancipation.

Looking at them today it is plain that somewhere along the line they have either lost, or never developed, most of the standards that underlie Christian civilization. Immorality with resultant venereal disease, and heavy drinking are not even resisted, except when wholesome influences from outside come in.

Yet in the faces of the best of these original South Americans I have frequently seen promise. They are often physical masterpieces, as rugged as the mountains, as smooth and lustrous of skin as the copper they mine.

Millions of these Indians live along the high Andes. They form the population of interior Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. City-dwellers are only as a fringe of white lace on the copper ingots.

For anyone who seeks wealth in terms of giving light and freedom to this enslaved and darkened segment of humanity, South America's Andes call. This is no get-rich-quick adventure, even in terms of satisfying social results. Yet it is one of the real opportunities in South America.

Those who climb the mountains to meet this task need fortitude and the backing of powerful supporters. Some South Americans are already in the field with their helpers from abroad.

The sun of human freedom must at length shine where a ball of fire in the sky has long been worshipped, and where no religious or social agency yet in the field has done more than hold a lighted match to the entrance of deep social caverns.

Land of Minerals

South America's august Andean cordillera once resounded to the clinks of Inca workmen mining and forming the fabulous wealth that dazzled the Spanish conquistadores. Today the tailings of many of those ancient mines provide barely a living for the descendants of the former civilization.

Whether another golden age can be tapped by modern methods is a question examined today by this newspaper's specialist on Latin American affairs in the accompanying article in the series on Uncensored South America.

Social standards improve slowly—Caste in power presents difficulties in handling Indians.

In the third paragraph of the article published July 18, the title of the pamphlet by Jorge Ancizar Sordo should have read: "Impoverishment of the Soils of Colombia and its Repercussions on Cattle Growing."

Ice Cream at Front With Foxhole Service Every Now and Then

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY, July 10. Delayed. (AP)—Staff Sergeant Tom Tasa, Minneapolis, is in charge of what is known as the Front Line Ice Cream Parlor De Luxe, Inc.—with foxhole service sometimes guaranteed.

Tom has a crew composed of two corporals, Norman Walgast, Rochester, Minn., and Matty Cardasco, Cliffside, N. J., and two Pfc.'s, Ellis Watkins, Red Oak, Okla., and Joseph Powell, Cincinnati.

In the chase up Italy, their outfit took a good many towns. In the towns the people liked ice cream and hence had facilities for making it. Tom and his gang moved in right behind the doughboys and got busy.

They were short on ice and short on vanilla but they worked field generators at night to make the former and wheedled the latter out of the Italians.

Result: Ice cream for at least one unit of front line fighting men every now and then.

Tito Headquarters Set Up in Serbia

Recorded by CBS

New York, July 21

The activity of liberation forces on the Serbian front is now so great that Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) has set up general headquarters there, the London Radio said today.

Mexicans Protest Social Security Law

MEXICO CITY, July 21 (AP)—Thousands of workers rioted in Mexico City's large Constitution Square, where the National Palace is situated, in protest against the new social security law.

Private automobiles were overturned and burned, and shop windows were broken during the disturbances yesterday.

The disorders originated during a demonstration by the National Proletarian Front, a workers union group, protesting against the social security law. They were broken up shortly after the demonstration started.

U. S. Capture of Guam in '98 Saw Apology by Its Governor

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The mighty Army and Navy thrust to re-take Guam, preceded by devastating aerial and naval bombardment, stands out in contrast to the comic opera first conquest of the Southwest Pacific island, by a U. S. cruiser 46 years ago.

In the intervening years the tiny, but strategically important oceanic pinpoint frequently has been the center of political and international controversies.

Its "probable capture" by the Japanese was announced by the U. S. Navy Dec. 13, 1941 after communication with the small naval garrison ceased. Sad confirmation of the loss came subsequently from Tokyo.

The United States Cruiser Charleston took Guam bloodlessly from Spain in June, 1898, during the Spanish-American War.

Kirke L. Simpson, now a war analyst for the Associated Press in Washington, is one of the few survivors who witnessed what he terms the "opera bouffe" capture by the Charleston.

The gray-painted cruiser crept into the harbor one early dawn and opened fire. There was no reply. Finally a long, white oar-propelled boat appeared around a bend, the red and gold of Spain's royal banner at its stern.

A uniformed figure clambered up the Charleston's gangway. It was the Spanish Governor, come to apologize that lack of powder prevented his returning what he thought was a salute. Dreamy Guam had no knowledge that Spain and the United States were at war.

Mr. Simpson, then a bugler in a regiment of California volunteers, recalled that he was released from the guardhouse, where he had been confined for failing to get up for reveille, to sound the call "To the Colors." As the only bugler aboard capable of sounding the call, he was indispensable.

The question of fortifying Guam periodically was a controversial point in Washington thereafter. It was quietly in progress when the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922 and its supplementary "status quo" commitment on fortifications of outlying islands was negotiated and signed, stopping the activity.

In the next 15 years it became a vital cog in the peacetime development of aviation and radio communication.

The subject of developing a seaplane base on Guam precipitated a hot congressional debate early in 1939, and the administration-sponsored plan was defeated in the House Feb. 23.

Two years later, after Axis armies had overrun Europe and ominous clouds were gathering in the Pacific, an appropriation for Guam naval improvements was granted. But within 10 months, it was in Japanese hands.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day's sales	1,342,910
1944 volume to date	152,562,582
1943 volume to date	186,757,800

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	55.4	Prev. day	55.8
Month ago	55.2	Year ago	52.6
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
Adams Exp .20	21	12⅝	12¼	12½	
Addressog-Mult 1	6	23	21¾	21¾	—1¼
Air Reduction 1a	19	41	40½	40½	— ½
Alaska Juneau	34	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ¼
Alb&Susq7.55e †	10	146	146	146	—3
Alleghany Corp	68	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Alleghany pf	54	33	31½	31½	—1
Alleg pr pf	4	56½	55⅞	55⅞	—1⅞
Alleg LudStl .70e	18	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Allen Indust ⅔g	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
Al Chem & Dye 6	6	150⅞	150½	150½	— ¼
Allied Mills 2e	10	30½	29¾	29¾	— ¾
Allied Strs 1	56	20¼	19⅝	20	— ½
Allied Strs pf 5	1	102	102	102	— ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	17	38¼	38	38	— ½
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	4	116½	116	116	— ¼
Alpha P Cem ¾e	3	21½	21½	21½	— ½
Amal Lea	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
Amerada Pet 3	3	108½	107¾	107¾	—1¼
Am AgChDel 1.20	2	28¾	28½	28¾	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	10	73¼	72¾	73	— ¾
Am Bk Note .60e	8	21	20⅞	20½	—1
Am Bank N pf3 †	50	68½	68½	68½	
Am Bosch ½e	7	17¼	16	16⅞	—1⅜
Am Brake Sh ¾e	2	42¼	42	42¼	—1¼
Am Cable & Rad	147	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	— ⅝
Am Can 3	4	90½	90½	90½	— ½
Am Can pf 7 †	4	182¼	181½	182¼	+ ½
Am Car & F 2½e	39	40¼	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅝
Am C & F pf 5¼e	3	80¼	80¼	80¼	—1¼
Am Chain & C 2	6	26⅞	26¼	26¼	— ¾
Am Chicle 4a †	40	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	—1
Am Crystal Sugar	7	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Am Distil	3	27	27	27	— ⅜
Am Encaus Tiling	4	3½	3½	3½	
Am European ¾e	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	6	26¾	26½	26½	— ½
Am & For Pow	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Am&FP S6 pf 3k	1	84	84	84	—1
Am&FPS7pf3½k	5	93½	92¼	92¼	—1¾
Am&FP 2pf	15	21¾	21¼	21½	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	15	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	7	74½	73¾	74	+ ½
Am Ice	16	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Am Internat .20e	3	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
Am Ln Ill pf2½ †	20	49⅛	49	49	—1
Am Locomotive⅜e	64	18½	18	18	— ½
Am Locom pf 7	4	90⅜	90¼	90¼	—¾
Am M&Fdy .80	6	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
Am M&Met ⅓e	9	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅝
Am Metal ⅓e	9	24	23⅞	23½	+ ½
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	10	36½	36½	36½	
Am Pow & Lt	34	27⅜	27¼	27¼	
Am P&L $6 pf	17	51	49¾	49⅞	— ⅝
Am P&L $5 pf	18	46½	45⅛	45⅝	—1⅝
Am Rad&StS .20e	108	11⅜	11	11⅜	— ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	43	15¾	15¾	15⅜	— ⅜
Am R Mpf 4½ †	320	73¾	73	73	— ¾
Am SafetyRaz ⅓e	3	17⅛	17	17	— ½
Am Seating	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	120	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ¾
Am Smelt & R 2	15	41¼	40¾	40¾	—1
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	100	159	158½	158½	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	44	25	43⅝	24¾	— ⅛
Am Stores ¾e	9	19¼	18¾	19	
Am Sug Ref 2e	7	43¾	43¼	42¼	—1½
Am Sugar pf 7	3	127½	126½	126½	—1½
Am Sum Tob 1e	1	26½	26½	26½	— ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	16	163¼	162¾	163	— ¼
Am Tob B 3a	8	74⅛	73¾	73⅞	— ⅛
Am Tob pf 6 †	60	149⅛	148¾	148¾	—1
Am Type Fdrs 1½e	18	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ½
Am Viscose 1⅓e	10	45	44	44⅜	— ⅞
Am Water Wks	78	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	96	96	96	
Am Woolen	15	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
Am Wool pf 4k	6	84⅛	84	84	—1½
A Zinc L & S	19	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
AmZinc prpf 3¾k	1	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
Anaconda Cop 1e	20	26¼	26	26	— ⅜
AnaconW&C½e	190	33	31	31	—2
Anchor H-G .30e	42	28	27½	27½	
APW Paper	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
Armour & Co	58	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ¼
Arm&Co prpf 4¼k	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	
Armstrong Cork⅓e	3	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¾
Arnold Const ½	8	11¾	11½	11½	
Artloom Corp .30e	2	11¾	11½	11¾	— ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾e	8	16½	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅜
Assd D Gds1pf6 †	5	101¾	101¾	101¾	
Atch T&SF 4½e	39	69⅝	68½	68¾	— ¾
Atch T & S pf 5	7	95	94¾	94¾	+ ¾
Atl Coast L 1½e	29	40¼	39	39⅛	—1½
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	—1¼
Atl Refining ½e	29	31½	30¾	31⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ⅓e	9	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	54½	54½	54½	
Atlas Powd1½e	1240	60¾	60	60¾	— ¼
Aust Nichols	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Aviation Corp. 10e	47	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾e	61	21½	21	21	—1
Balt & Ohio	67	9⅜	8⅞	9	
Balt & Ohio pf	57	16⅞	16	16⅛	— ⅝
Bangor & Ar	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Bant&A pf6½ak	180	65	64	64½	+ ½
Barber Asph	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	12	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Bath Ir Wks 3e	13	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¾
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	10	107½	107½	107½	+ ¾
Beech Nut Pk 4a	2	114⅞	114	114	—2
Beech Airc 1g	7	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	3	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
Bell Airc 1e	7	12	12	12	— ¼
Bendix Aviat 1½e	10	40⅝	40	40	—1
Benêt Ind Ln .60e	5	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	3	39	38¼	38¼	— ¾
Best Foods 1e	12	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ¾
Beth Steel 3e	40	62⅜	61¼	61½	—1¼
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	2	47½	47½	47½	— ⅜
Beth Steel pf 7	3	126¼	125½	125½	—1
Black&Decker1.60	6	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
Blaw-Knox .30e	46	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ¼
Bliss&Laugh ½e	1	19	19	19	— ½
Bloomdale.675e†	10	17	17	17	—1
Boeing Airplane 1e	11	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ½
BohmAl&Br 1⅓e	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¼
Bon Ami A 4 †	40	93½	93½	93½	— ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½ †	60	50	49¾	49¾	— ¼
Bond Strs 2	1	40	40	40	— ½
Borden Co .80e	16	33	32⅝	32⅞	
Borg-Warner 1.60	25	40¼	39¼	39½	—1¾
Boston & Maine	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Bower RollBear 1e	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅜
Braniff Airw .60	80	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	18	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
Briggs Mfg 2	20	36⅛	34¾	35⅛	—1¼
Bristol-Myers 1e	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
Brn Un Gas ¼ae	9	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
Brunswick-Bal ⅓e	8	21¾	21	21	—1⅛
Bryrus-Erie .30e	32	10⅝	10	10	— ⅝
Budd Mfg	81	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	10	180	180	180	—5
Budd Mfg$5pf5	160	68½	66⅜	66⅜	—3⅜
Budd Wheel ¼e	30	9⅞	9½	9¾	— ¼
Buffalo Forge .90e	2	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Bullard Co ⅓e	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
Bulova Watch 2	2	40	39⅞	39⅞	—⅛
Burling Mills .80e	14	31½	30¾	30¾	— ¾
Burr AdMach .40e	21	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	16	5	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Bush TB pf2¾k †	10	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
Butler Bros .30e	12	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
Butte C & Z ¼g	1	31½	31½	31½	
Byers AM Co ¼e	7	14¾	14½	14½	
Byers pf 7	40	82	80¾	81	—2
Byron Jackson ⅓e	2	23	23	23	— ½
C					
Calif Pack 1⅓	5	29	28½	28½	—1
Callahan Z-Lead	29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec .40e	18	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅜
Campbell Wy ⅓e	2	20	19½	19½	— ⅝
Can Dry GAle ⅓e	18	27¾	26¾	26¾	—1¼
Can South Ry 3 †	140	41¾	41	41	— ¼
Canad Pacific h½e	107	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ¼
Cannon Mills 2	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¾
Capital Adm A	3	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3	100	50	50	50	
Carb C & O 5	180	111¾	111¼	111¼	—1¼
CarpenterStl 1¾e	1	30	30	30	—1
Carriers&Gen .20	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Case JI Co ¾e	6	36½	36¼	36⅜	— ⅝
Case (JI) pf 7 †	90	145	144	145	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	12	51¼	50¼	51¼	— ⅛
Celanese Cp 1-35f	10	35½	35	35⅛	— ½
Celanese 1stpf4¾	5	99	98¾	98¾	— ⅜
Celotex Corp ½	9	14¾	14	14	— ⅜
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	30	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
Cent Aguirre 1⅓	3	22	22	22	
Cent Foundry	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	5	10½	10	10⅜	— ¼
CenturyRibM .10e	1	10	10	10	
Cerro de Pas 2¼e	12	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅝
Certain-teed Prod	63	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Certain-teed6pf	1950	97¾	93¾	93¾	—2¾
Champ Pap&F ⅓e	3	27¼	26¼	26¼	—1¼
Champ P&F pf6 †	100	113	112¾	113	
Checker Cab	6	41¼	41	41	— ½
Ches Corp Va .80	4	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	32	46½	46⅛	46⅜	— ½
Chi & E Ill ½pg	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e	5	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	5	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Chi Grt Wpf 17⅜k	6	23⅛	23	23	— ⅜
Chi Mail Or .30e	3	17⅛	16¼	16¼	—1¼
Chi No West	32	27	26¼	26¼	— ¾
Chi Rd Island	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Chi Rock Isl 5	1	85½	85½	85½	—1
Chi Yellow Cab 1	8	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
Chickasha Cot 0 1	2	16	16	16	— ¼
Childs Co	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1¼e	52	63½	62	91	—3
City I&F 1.20	12	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	— ½
City I&F pf6½ †	20	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	
City Invest †	20	63¼	62½	62½	—2½
City Stores	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	14	35	34¾	35	— ½
Cluet Peab 1e	8	58¾	58¼	58⅛	— ½
Coca-Cola 3a	2	135¾	135¼	135¼	— ¾
Coca-Cola A 3	†120	60	60	60	— ½
Colgate-Plm ⅓a	14	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	10	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
Collins & Aik ½e	6	34⅛	33¼	33⅜	—1
Col Fuel & Iron 1	7	18⅜	17½	18⅛	— ⅜
Col & South	†700	20½	19½	19½	—1⅛
Col & South 1pf	†200	22¼	21¼	21¼	—1
Col & South 2pf	†460	19½	19	19	—1
ColumB'castA.80e	6	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
ColumB'castB.80e	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	28	4½	4¼	4¼	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	60¾	60¼	60¾	— ¼
Colum Pict ½pg	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Colum P pf 2¾	1	45½	45½	45½	— ½
Colum Carbon 4	3	60	60	60	—1
Coml Credit 2	15	42	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅞
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	9	48¼	48	48	— ¼
Coml Solvents .30e	20	17	16½	16½	— ⅝
Com Ed 1.40	32	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Com'wlth&South	201	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 2½ak	14	84	83⅞	83	—1
Conde Nast ⅓e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	12	27	26	26	— ¾
Cons Copper .20g	17	4	4	4	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	59	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
Cons Edis pf 5	3	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	
Cons Film Ind	4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Cons Laund .60e	3	13¼	13	13	— ¼
Cons Nat Gas 1a	8	21¾	20¾	21	— ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vult pf 1¾	5	23	22½	23	
Consol'n Coal	10	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	50	106	106	106	
Container Corp⅔e	4	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	14	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Cont Can ½e	9	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅞
Cont Diam F .30e	6	12	11	11⅞	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	46½	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅞
Cont Motors .30e	59	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ¼
Cont Oil Del .60e	19	31	30¼	30½	— ⅜
Cont Steel ½e	1	29½	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
Cooper-Bess ⅓e	9	16¾	16½	16½	—1⅛
CopperweldStl .80	3	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Corn'wdSt pf2½ †	20	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	6	59¾	58½	58½	— ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40	†100	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¼
Cornell-D E .40e	7	22¾	22	22	— ¾
Coty Inc .15e	6	6½	6	6¼	— ⅛
Coty Interna †	13	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	41	24⅞	23¾	24	—1¼
Crane Co pf 5 †	50	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Crosley Corp ⅓e	11	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅝
Cream of Wh 1⅓a	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
Crown Cork ½e	8	35½	35	35	—1⅛
Crown Zeller 1	11	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	†150	102	102	102	
Crucible Steel 3g	15	24⅛	23½	23⅞	— ⅝
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	80	79¾	79¾	— ¼
Cuba R R pf	†25	24½	23¼	23½	—1
Cuban-A Sug .40g	32	15⅜	15	15¼	— ½
Cuban-A S pf 7 †	10	140	140	140	
Cudahy Packing	1	25¼	24½	25	
Cuneo Press 1½	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Cuneo P pf 4½ †	30	107	107	107	
Curtis Publishing	133	9½	8⅝	9	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	30	127	126	126	—4
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	6	52½	52½	52½	— ¾
Curtis-Wright ¾g	50	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1e	13	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
Cutler-Ham .70e	6	26¾	26	26¼	— ½
D					
Davega Stores .30e	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	11	14⅞	14½	14½	— ½
Decca Record 1.20	4	29¼	29¼	29⅜	
Deere & Co 2g	13	43⅝	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅝
Deere & Co pf1.40	3	35¾	35½	35½	
Deisel-WemG ¾e	1	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Del & Hudson	64	35¼	34	34½	—1
Del Lack & West	48	8⅞	8⅜	8½	— ¼
Detroit Edi .90e	6	20¼	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	190	37	36	36¾	+ ⅜
Diam Match 1⅓a	2	32	32	32	
Diam T Motor ⅓e	11	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	3	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Dixie Cup ½e	8	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
Dixie C A 2½ †	40	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
Doehler D Cas¾e	2	42¾	42¼	42½	— ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	23	25	24¾	25	— ⅛
Dow Chem 3	5	108½	108	108	—1
Dresser Mfg 1e	8	35¾	35¼	35¼	—1¼
Durbhil Int	1	10	10	10	
du Pont de N 2½e	8	158	157¼	157¼	—1¼
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	40	119½	119	119½	+ ½
E					
Eagle Pich L .45e	12	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	9	39¼	39	39	— ½
Eastern R M .20e	2	12	12	12	
Eastman Kodak 5	3	166¾	165	166¾	+1
East Kodak pf6 †	10	180	180	180	
Eaton Mfg 3	4	48¾	48	48	—1
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
El Auto-Lite 1e	5	44¼	43⅛	43⅛	—1⅜
Electric Boat ⅜e	18	12⅛	12	12⅛	
El&Mus Ind .08e	15	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
El Power & Lt	15	4½	4½	4½	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	83½	83	83	—2¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	4	90	89	89	—2¼
El Storage Bat 2	3	43	42⅝	42⅝	—1⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	7	33⅜	32¾	32¾	—2¼
Endicott-John 3	1	66½	66½	66½	—1¼
Eng Pub Service	30	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	10	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅝
EPS$5½pf5½ †	60	101½	100⅝	101½	+ ½
Equit Off Bldg	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
Erie R R 1⅛e	18	12½	12	12⅛	— ½
Erie R R ct 1⅛e	80	12⅜	11⅞	12	— ½
Erie R R pf A 5	5	59⅞	59¼	59⅜	— ½
EurekaVCleaner⅓e	13	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅜
Evans Prod 1¼e	13	13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	16	36¼	35⅞	36	— ½
F					
Fairbanks Morse1a	3	40	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅞
Fajardo Sugar 2	12	25½	25⅛	25¼	— ½
Farns Tel & Rad	60	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	— ⅜
Fed Mng & S 1e	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	— ¼
Fed Mogul .55e	7	20½	18¾	19	—1¾
Fed MotTruck .40	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	17	26¾	25¾	26	—1
FedDStrs pf4½a †	310	100	99½	100	+ ⅜
Ferro Enam ½e	5	21⅜	21	21	— ¾
Fid P Ins 1.60a	2	50	49¾	49¾	— ¼
Firestone 1½e	13	50⅛	49½	50	— ⅜
Flintkote .30e	17	23¼	22¾	23	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½ †	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	2	42¾	42½	42½	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
FollansbeeStl pf	†130	47⅝	46	46	—2¼
Food Fair Strs 1	3	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
Food Mach .70e	1	58	58	58	—3
Foster Wheeler¼e	9	22¼	21⅛	21¼	— ½
Frank Simon pf	† 30	103¾	103¾	103¾	
Freeport Sulph 2	8	34⅜	34⅛	34½	— ½
Fruehauf Tra .80e	4	40	39⅞	39⅞	—1⅛
Frueh4½pf4½ a	†17	112	111	111	—1⅛
G					
Gabriel Co	7	6⅛	6⅛	5¾	— ½
Gair Robert .30g	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Gamewell 1⅓e †	10	44½	42½	43	—1½
Gar Wood Ind .40	25	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	3	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
Gaylord Cpf2¾a †	30	54	53	53	—1½
Gen Am Inv 1g	7	13⅝	13½	13½	— ½
GenAmTrans 1¼ae	4	48	48	48	
Gen Baking .45e	18	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
Gen Bronze .30e	7	10	9¾	10	— ½
Gen Cable	12	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
Gen Cable A	12	16¾	16	16	— ¾
GenCable pf5½ak†	210	100¼	99⅞	100	
Gen Cigar 1	2	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ¾
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	20	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	+ ⅞
Gen Elec 1.40	43	38⅝	38	38⅛	— ⅜
Gen Foods 1.60	19	42¾	42	42	—1
Gen G & El A	32	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Gen Mills 4	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	—1
Gen Mills5pf5 †	20	130½	130½	130½	
Gen Motors 1½e	106	63¼	61¾	62	—1⅝
Gen Motors pf 5	1	129½	129½	129½	+ ½
Gen Out Ad ¼e	14	12	11½	11½	— ⅝
Gen Out Ad A 4	2	52	52	52	
Gen Prec Eq 1	18	22⅜	22½	22¾	+ ¼
Gen Printink .20e	5	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
Gen Pub Service	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ⅓e	2	25	25	25	— ½
Gen Real & Util	12	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen Refract .60e	15	23¾	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
GenSGastpf4½zk†	320	80¼	79½	79½	— ½
Gen Tel 1.60	3	24¾	24	24	— ¼
Gen Time Inst ½e	1	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅞
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	5	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
Gillette Saf R .80	16	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	85½	85½	85½	—1
Gimbel Bros .65e	30	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅝
Glidden Co .60e	7	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Gobel Adolf	4	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	11	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Goodrich BF 1e	17	51	50½	50⅝	—1⅜
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅜
Goodyear

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Stocks Lower; Steels, Motors Lead Decline

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Stocks today suerffed a series of break-downs, interspersed with half-hearted recoveries, and market leaders generally finished the session on their backs or notably shaky.

While the war news was highly bullish, as was the reported revolt in Germany, most customers scurried to neutral territory on the idea that, with something important possibly developing in Europe over the weekend, safety-first was the best policy. Revival of peace talk also was a liquidating argument used by those who feared business disruptions during reconversion. The Democratic convention was without much influence either way. Technical factors connected with the recent drive to 7-year peaks continued as handicaps.

The list sold off at the start on volume with steels, motors, and rails under pressure. A little short covering and bidding for a quick turn then stiffened trends. There was fresh liquidation in the third hour and subsequent mild rallies with dealings slackening. Near-closing declines running to 2 points or so were widespread. Transfers were in the vicinity of 1,500,000 shares.

Prominent retreaters the gerater patr of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, United Aircraft, du Pont, Westinghouse, Western Union "A" and Johns-Manville.

In the curb Ratheon weakened and hesitancy was displayed by Carrier Corp., Cities Service, and N. J. Zinc.

The bond market tripped up over a substantial volume of selling orders in the rails today.

N. Y. Bank Officia

William A. Forrester, Jr.

Formerly an assistant vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, named a vice-president.

Strength of Municipal Bond Prices Seen Likely to Continue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Municipal bond prices remained firm during the past year with fluctuations limited to a very narrow range, according to the annual mid-year review of the municipal bond market prepared by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. Barring developments of an extraordinary and now unforeseeable nature, the firm looks for this situation to continue "at least so long as interest rates, Federal taxes and new emissions continue at existing levels.

"For the duration of the war" the review continues, "little, if any change in these governing factors appears probable and it is questionable whether even a cessation of hostilities would bring early or important change in any of them.

"Until the Federal debt is put on a permanent basis, interest rates must be kept low; moreover, though some relief may be forthcoming after the war from prevailing high taxes they must, nevertheless, continue at burdensome levels; finally, whether with the coming of peace, new issues will expand to the extent expected by some appears also debatable.

Further Gains Not Likely

"While support is thus not lacking for the expectation of continued strength in municipal bond prices, it is difficult, on the other hand, to anticipate logically any important further gains. Certainly taxes now approximate the peak of their potentialities, interest rates can hardly be lowered without weakening incentives for accumulation and, with any prospect of peace, the volume of new issues should expand at least moderately rather than contract further."

Turning to the postwar outlook, the review states that the trend in prices and emissions "will be determined by national and international policies and by the general economic situation, particularly in such matters as the volume of production, taxation, inflation controls and, above all, the latitude or lack of it allowed to private enterprise in working out its own and the general problems."

While commenting on the existing favorable financial status of most state and municipal governments, the opinion is expressed that "caution is necessary if, based on existing favorable conditions, we are inclined to be overly optimistic about their continuation after the war. The cost of municipal government will almost certainly will be higher in postwar years. The higher wage level, the increased personnel necessary to resumption of normal, possibly expanded operations, the increasing introduction of pension and retirement plans and the higher cost of materials, all point to higher costs. A very large amount of deferred maintenance must be made up and demand will arise, often from sources which will carry but little of the cost, for improvements which if authorized will add not only to debt, but to costs of upkeep as well.

"Whether increased taxes will parallel these increased demands depends primarily, as has been said, or economic conditions. It will also depend on a proper allocation of taxing powers between the Federal and the local governments. Through income and excess profits taxes, the Federal Government now has first call on the taxpayer's purse. If national income is well maintained in postwar years, the requirements of both branches of government can be adequately met, but if reduced to a point where taxpayers cannot meet the combined demands, the local governments will be the chief sufferers."

Increased Debt, Costs

On the question of postwar debt control and new emissions the review said: "Postwar planning by states and municipalities has assumed almost universal proportions. Many of the plans are idealistic and grandiose, made with far less consideration of costs and ability to pay than hope-for benefits. Granting the desirability of looking ahead and of building to a plan rather than haphazardly, sight should not be lost of the vast Federal debt which we shall inherit from the war, which debt must be paid from the same pockets as local needs. Nor can we overlook the increased costs of municipal government which must be expected even without desirable but nonessential additions to existing facilities."

Those who reason that a large outpouring of new state and municipal bonds can be confidently expected in the postwar period are, according to the review, "influenced too much by acceptance of blue prints as actualities and by analogy with the situation following the last war when, it is true, there was a pronounced upturn in the volume of state and municipal flotations. The Federal debt then was, however, vastly smaller than what we shall have this time, nor had we at the end of the last war the painful experience of a postwar deflation to temper our postwar enthusiasms."

Although Halsey, Stuart questions the reasoning of those who contemplate a volume of postwar municipal borrowings in unparalleled amounts it states that "some increase from recent levels must, of course, he expected. Very probably there will be an increase in the volume of revenue bonds, together with reasonable increase in direct obligations to pay for accumulated needs of the war years and the really essential requirements of the postwar period.

"Particularly will this be true of those areas which experienced large growth during the war and which are able to hold their gains in the years to follow. As a corollary to this, however, consideration must be given to the permanent losses in industry and population suffered by certain other cities and areas, which, in consequence, will have less need and capacity for capital expenditures than before the war."

CAB Split On Bill For Route Power

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has split over support of legislation which would authorize it to grant temporary airline certificates without public hearings.

The bill, introduced by Rep. Case (R.-S.D.), is pending in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. As written it would authorize arbitrary award of both domestic and foreign routes when the board deemed it expedient.

Chairman L. Welch Pogue of the CAB, backed by members Edward Warner, Oswald Ryan and Josh Lee, sent a letter endorsing the bill to Committee Chairman Lea (D.-Calif.). Mr. Pogue suggested, however, that the authority be limited to foreign routes.

Lone Dissenter

Harllee Branch, a member of the board who often has stood alone in decisions involving mail rates, provided the lone dissent to the majority view on the legislation and asked that his views be put into the committee record.

"I do not believe," Mr. Branch told his colleagues, "there is any compelling reason why the Civil Aeronautics Board should be given a power which, in effect, will permit it to deny due process of law to any party having a rightful interest in a route proceeding before the board."

Mr. Pogue's letter urging enactment of the bill said this country should be prepared to establish commercial air services on short notice after the war.

"The establishment of a definite procedure for dealing with emergency situations," he said, "or for taking immediate advantage of opportunities which arise suddenly out of international discussions which may have to be seized upon quickly or not at all, would appear to be of substantial advantage. . . .

"It will be difficult, because of world conditions to anticipate what services will be needed sufficiently far in advance to permit provision of the services through present statutory procedures."

Hits Air Mail Provision

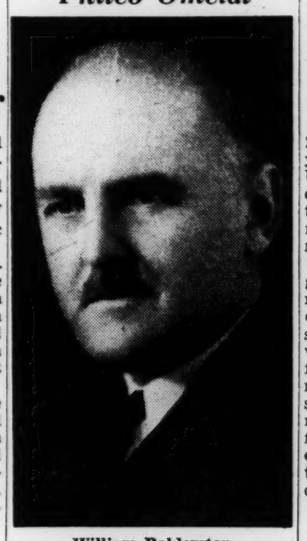
Mr. Pogue objected to one provision in the bill which would forbid the award of mail contracts on temporary certificates unless the board believed that the action would be profitable to the Government.

Mr. Branch expressed the view the board should be permitted to issue duration certificates without a hearing only when war necessity "required such arbitrary and drastic action."

He added that, in any event, international routes could be started only after negotiations with foreign countries, so time always would be available for customary procedure.

Any such legislation will face heavy opposition in the Senate, where the commerce committee sub-committee on aviation has asked delay in acting on foreign routes until Congress has had an opportunity to establish an international air policy. The sub-committee voted to make such a request in writing to President Roosevelt.

Philco Official



William Balderston

Formerly vice-president in charge of the commercial division of Philco Corporation, who has been elected to the position of vice-president in charge of operations and a member of the executive committee. Mr. Balderston has been with the organization since 1930.

World Monetary Parley Votes Final Approval of Fund Plan

By Harold Fleming

Wall Street Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 21 — Final approval was given yesterday in plenary session of the United Nations monetary conference here to the finished plan for the proposed $8,800,000,000 world monetary fund designed to promote world trade.

The conference voted that in giving final OK to the draft all reservations made by different delegations during the final session of Commission One, dealing with the fund, should be excluded from the final document and left merely on the minutes of Commission One. Thus the delegates can return to their countries with a final document which their governments can sign, while having the commission minutes as their own protection.

Reservations Omitted

Motion to leave out the reservations was made by Lord Keynes, head of the British delegation, and seconded in a fervid impromptu speech by Judge Fred M. Vinson, vice-chairman of the American delegation. Thereupon a number of delegations rose and voluntarily withdrew their reservations, even from the commission minutes, on a number of points, including quotas in particular. Among these delegations were those of China, India, Egypt, Greece, and France. Thereupon Chairman Morgenthau put the question and there were no objections and it was so voted. The vote made the withdrawals unnecessary.

Meantime committee discussions of the proposed bank, total capital of which is expected to be set between $8,500,000,000 and $9,000,000,000, were held up awaiting a cable from the Russian Government accepting or rejecting a compromise under which the Russian quota in the bank is to be $1,000,000,000. The Russian delegation had been holding out for $800,000,000 and other countries for $1,200,000,000, and the compromise was cabled to Moscow for approval. Virtually everything else in the bank plan still before special committees has been wrapped up.

Three Resolutions Adopted

Commission Three dealing with miscellaneous matters passed three resolutions, dealing with silver, with the Bank of International Settlements, and with Axis-looted securities. The silver resolution recommended silver to further study by interested nations. The resolution on the Bank of International Settlements simply recommended the dissolution of the B. I. S. at the earliest possible moment and wound up amicably the differences between the Norwegian and Dutch delegations, being jointly offered by both.

The Norwegians had originally proposed that members be required to start plans to get out of the B. I. S., and also called for an investigation of the bank. The Norwegians then withdrew the call for an investigation, and the Dutch objected to the requirement that membership be withheld from countries not taking steps toward withdrawal from the B. I. S., on the ground that this would introduce an undesirable element of compulsion and that all parties were eager for the dissolution of the B. I. S. anyway.

Committees of Commission One are now dissolved and there remains to be worked out only the final touches on the bank draft. Text of the fund is expected to be issued to the press on Saturday for Sunday release and of the bank on Sunday for Monday morning release. Final plenary session of the conference is scheduled for Saturday night.

WFA Plans Allocation Of Wheat Supply

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The War Food Administration announced today it will allocate this year's wheat supply even though the current domestic crop outlook is the best in the nation's history.

WFA said that while the 1944-45 wheat supply probably would exceed 1,500,000,000 bushels which should not only meet all essential requirements for this crop year but should also provide a substantial carryover as a protection against possibilities of shorter supplies next year. Last year's carryover, as of July 1, 1944, was 350,000,000 bushels.

Wheat estimates on July 1 indicated a harvest of 1,128,000,000 bushels compared with 836,000,000 bushels last year. The largest previous harvest in 1915 slightly exceeded 1,000,000,000 bushels.

Supply and requirements figures for this fiscal year shows that stocks on hand, expected imports and estimated production will run between 1,525 million and 1,550 million bushels while requirements will be about 1,115 million bushels. Of this amount 931,000,000 bushels are earmarked for civilian food, feed, seed and industrial uses, 118,000,000 bushels for U. S. military and war services and for Allies, territories and other friendly nations and about 65,000,000 bushels for relief of liberated areas.

The remainder of about 435,000,000 bushels will represent a possible carryover on July 1, 1945, although it may be reduced somewhat by larger use for feed than now is indicated.

WFA stressed that since production and import estimates must be based on uncertain weather and shipping conditions, the allocations were tentative except for July, August and September.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4 2/4	5 3/8
American Barge Line Co	11 7/8	13
American Hardware Co	29 1/4	31 1/4
American Manufacturing	44 1/4	47 1/4
American Manufac 5 pf	94 3/4	...
American Optical	31 3/8	33 1/8
American Wringer Co	10 1/4	11 1/8
†Amoskeag Company	40 3/4	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	78 3/4	...
Appleton Company	34 1/4	37 1/4
Applied Arts Corp	3 3/8	4 1/8
Arlington Mills	50 1/4	53 1/2
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	29 1/4	31 1/4
Automobile Banking Corp A	2 7/8	3 5/8
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18 7/8	20 1/2
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23 1/2	25 3/4
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109 1/2	...
Bendix Home Appliance	8 5/8	9 3/8
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18 3/4	20 1/8
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	78 1/2	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99 1/2	...
Boston Wharf Company	23 3/4	25 5/8
Boston Wov Hose & Rub	37 1/4	40
Brown Co	1.85	2.15
Brown Co pf	33 3/4	36 1/2
Campbell AS Co Inc	6 3/4	7 5/8
Central Railway Signal A	39 3/4	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	33 1/4	36
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16 7/8	18 1/4
Colonial Stores	19 1/8	20 7/8
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	43 3/4	46 1/2
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28	30 1/2
*Domestic Finance Corp pf	26 1/2	29
Draper Corporation	75 1/4	78 1/4
Durez Plastic Chemical	64 1/4	67 3/4
Dwight Manufacturing Co	157 3/4	173 3/4
Eastern Corporation	10	10 7/8
Eastern Corporation pf	19 7/8	21 3/4
Exolon Co	9 7/8	11 3/8
Family Finance Inc	11 7/8	13 1/4
Family Finance pf A	24 3/4	27
Food Fair Stores Inc	46 3/4	49 3/4
Fruit of the Loom	35	37 3/4
General Fire Extinguisher	16 1/2	18
General Machinery	21 1/4	23 1/8
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	52	55
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	85 3/4	89 3/4
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28 3/4	31 3/4
Great Northern Paper Co	34	36
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	...
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16 1/4	...
Harrington & Richardson	1	1 1/2
Hasketlite Mfg Co	7	8 1/4
Heywood-Wakefield Co	31	33 1/2
Heywood Wakefield Co pf B	19 3/8	21 1/4
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14 1/8	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26 1/4
Hooker Electro Chem	30	32 3/4
International Detrola	13 1/2	14 3/8
Keith George E Co	60	...
Kendall Company	10 5/8	11 7/8
Kennedy's Inc pf	21 1/8	23
Landers Frary & Clark	37	39 1/2
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107 1/2	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6 3/4	7 5/8
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	113	117
Marathon Paper Mills	54 3/4	58
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61 1/4	64 1/2
Merck & Co	40 1/4	43 1/4
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109 1/2	113 1/2
Merrimack Manufacturing	47 1/2	50 3/4
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	68 1/4	...
†Metal & Thermit Corp	22 3/8	24 7/8
Millers Falls Company	9 3/4	10 1/2
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9	9 5/8
Nashawena Mills	19 1/4	20 7/8
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	75	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	38 1/4	41 3/4
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	82 1/4	86 1/4
Nashua Manufac Co 2nd pf	30 3/8	32 7/8
National Chemical & Mfg	5 1/4	6 1/8
National Shirt Shops	14 1/8	15 3/8
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	63 3/4	67 3/4
Newmarket Manufac Co	85	90
Nicholson File Company	35 3/4	38 1/4
Nonquitt Mills	34	37
Ohio Finance	8 7/8	10 1/4
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41 3/4	44 3/4
Parker Appliance	11 3/8	12 1/8
Plymouth Cordage Company	115 1/2	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	69	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	2 7/8	3 3/8
Richardson & Co	46	47
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	33 1/4	35 1/4
Rochester Telephone Co	14 3/4	15 3/4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	33 1/4	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	60 3/4	...
Sanford Mills	42 1/4	45 1/4
Submarine Signal Co	35 3/4	38
Tampax Inc	59	61 1/4
Time Incorporated	61 3/4	64 3/4
Triumph Explosive Inc	2 1/8	2 1/2
United Elastic Corp	17 1/4	18 3/8
U S Envelope Company	71 3/4	76 3/4
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	123 1/2	128 1/2
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	83	86 3/4
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103 1/4	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29 1/2	31 3/4
Warner & Swasey Co	9 3/8	10 3/8
Warren Bros Class B	36 3/4	39 3/4
Warren Bros Class C	13	14 1/8
West Point Manufacturing	43 3/4	46 3/4
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11 1/2	12 3/8

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	116 1/4	120 1/4
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	104 1/4	108 1/4
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109 3/4	113 3/4
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	96 1/4	100 1/4
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	117 3/4	121 3/4
General Water G & E $3 pf	48 1/2	51
Jamaica Water Supply	32 1/4	35
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104 3/4	...
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	106	110
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	105 1/4	109 1/4
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103 1/4	107 1/4
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	110 3/4	114 3/4
New Rochelle Wat pf	93	...
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30 3/4	33
No States Power Del 6 pf	71 3/4	74 3/4
No States Power Del 7 pf	81 3/4	84 3/4
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113 3/4	117 3/4
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	110 3/4	114 3/4
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115 3/4	119 3/4
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	103 3/4	109 3/4
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	103 1/2	107
Public Service Colo	26 1/8	27 5/8
Public Service Ind	17 7/8	19 3/8
Public Service Ind 5 pf	107 1/4	111 1/4
Public Service Okla 5 pf	110 3/4	114 3/4
Rochester Gas ¾ El 5 pf	106 3/4	110 3/4
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106 3/4	110 3/4
San Diego Gas & Electric	13 1/4	14 3/4
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19 7/8	21 7/8
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	...
Southwestern Public Serv	15 5/8	17
Tampa Electric Co	24 1/8	26 1/8
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108 3/4	112 3/4
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	107 3/4	111 3/4
Washington Ry & Elec units	14 3/8	15 3/4

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14 3/8	15 7/8
Beverly Gas & Electric	40	...
Brockton Gas Light	8 5/8	9 1/2
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	119	124
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15 1/2	17
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	109	...
Conn Light & Power	42 3/4	45
Eastern Utilities Asso	23 3/4	25 3/4
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1 7/8	2 1/8
Fall River Gas Works	25	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37 3/4	40 1/2
Green Mountain Power pf	84	88
Hartford Electric Light	49 1/2	52 1/4
Haverhill Electric	26 3/4	29 1/4
Haverhill Gas Light	16 7/8	18 3/8
Holyoke Water Power	16 1/8	18 1/8
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	...
Lowell Electric Light	36 3/4	39 3/4
Lynn Gas & Electric	81	84 1/2

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	135 1/2	143 1/2
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50 1/2	53
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35	36 3/4
Agricultural (3a)	74	77 1/2
American Alliance (1a)	22 1/4	24 1/4
American Casualty Co	11 3/8	12 7/8
American Equitable (1)	16 7/8	18 3/8
American Insur Newark (1 5/8a)	15 1/4	16 1/2
American Re-Insurance (2)	50 1/4	53 1/4
American Reserve	14 7/8	16 3/8
American Surety (2 1/2)	56 3/4	59 1/4
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6 1/4	7 1/4
Bankers & Shippers (4)	80 1/2	85 1/2
Boston (16a)	570	600
Camden Fire (1)	20 1/8	21 5/8
City of New York (1/2e)	17	19
Connecticut General Life (1a)	48 3/4	50 3/4
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39 1/4	41 3/4
Federal (1.40)	45 3/4	49 1/4
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61 1/2	65 1/2
FiremanFund (SF) (3)	86	90
Firemen'sNewark (.40)	12 1/4	13 3/8
Franklin Fire (1)	25 7/8	27 7/8
General Reinsurance (2)	48 1/2	51 1/2
Gibralter Fire & Marine (1/2e)	17 1/4	19 1/4
Glens Falls (1.60)	43 1/4	45 3/4
Globe & Republic (1/2)	8 1/8	9 1/4
Great American Insurance (1.20)	29 1/8	30 7/8
Hanover (1.20)	28 3/4	30 3/4
Hartford Fire (2a)	96 1/2	101
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43 1/4	46 1/4
Home Insurance (1.20)	29 1/8	30 7/8
Homestead (1/4e)	13 3/4	...
Insur Co North America (2 1/2a)	85 3/4	88 1/4
Jersey Insur New York (1.80)	38 1/4	41 1/4
Knickerbocker (1/2)	8 1/4	9 5/8
Maryland Casualty	8 3/8	9 1/8
Massachusetts Bond (3 1/2)	68	71 1/2
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	5 7/8	7
Merchants Fire Associatn (1 1/2a)	47 1/4	50 1/4
National Fire (2)	59 1/2	62 1/2
National Liberty (.20a)	6 3/8	7 1/2
National Union (3a)	169	179
New Amsterdam Casualty (1/2e)	25 7/8	27 7/8
New Brunswick (1 1/2)	27 3/4	30 1/4
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44 1/4	47 1/4
New York Fire (.80)	13 7/8	15 3/8
North River (1)	23	24 3/4
Northeast Insurance	5 3/8	6 3/8
Northern (3a)	91	95 1/2
Pacific Fire (5)	99 1/2	104 1/2
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48 3/4	51 1/4
Peerless Casualty Company	12 3/8	14 1/4
Phoenix (2a)	83	87
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14 1/4	15 3/4
Providence-Washington (1a)	33 7/8	36 3/8
ReinsuranceCor N Y (.075e)	4 3/8	6 1/2
Repub Ins Co Texas (1.20)	27 3/4	29 3/4
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21 3/4	23 3/4
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60)	70	73
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44 1/4	46 3/4
Security (1.40)	35 3/8	37 5/8
Springfield (4 1/2a)	116 1/2	122
Standard Accident	59	62 3/4
Travelers (16)	475	490
US Fidelity & Guar (1a)	37 5/8	39 5/8
US Fire (2)	47 1/2	50 1/4
US Guarantee (1.60a)	72	77
Westchester (1.20a)	32 3/8	34 7/8

a—also extra, or extras; s—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.98	...
Amerex Holding	24.75	26.625
American Business Shares	3.79	4.16
Axe Houghton Fund	15.14	16.28
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.58	105.81
Boston Fund	18.21	19.58
Broad StreetInvesting	29.68	32.09
Bullock Fund	15.94	17.47
Canadian Investment Fund	3.15	3.85
Century Shares Trust	28.52	30.67
Chemical Fund	9.85	10.66
Christiana Securities Co	2640.00	27.40.00
Commodity Corp	9.20	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	41.25	44.25
Dividend Shares	1.28	1.41
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.90	23.53
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.39	14.38
Equitable Invest Corp	31.73	34.12
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.75	42.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.47	20.97
Fund Investors Inc	23.51	25.76
General Capital	34.72	37.33
General Investors Trust	5.56	5.99
Group Securities, Inc.		
Fully Admin Share	7.20	7.92
Railroad Shares	3.75	4.14
Steel Shares	4.27	4.93
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.76	24.47
Institutional Sec: Bank G	.91	1.01
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.04	1.15

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	....	29.39	S-1	....	27.79
B-2	....	32.25	S-2	....	14.53
B-3	....	20.18	S-3	....	11.39
B-4	....	11.57	S-4	....	5.19
K-1		20.11	K-2	....	23.56

†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.80	...
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.10	...
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.07	9.97
Maryland Fund	4.60	5.20
Mass Invest Tr	22.23	23.90
Mass Inv 2nd Fd	11.06	11.89
Mutual Invest	11.49	12.55
Nation Wide Voting	1.33	1.47
New England Fund	13.18	14.20
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.84	7.53
Railroad	5.83	6.42
Railroad Equip	7.51	8.26
Steel	6.37	7.01
Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.375	23.375
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.27	15.34
Quarterly Income Shares	6.55	7.20
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	109.00	...
Repub Invest Fund	3.52	3.87
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.08	95.98
Spencer Trask Fund	15.13	16.12
State Street Invest	42.98	46.18
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.11	18.79

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.375	7.125
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.80	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.92	...
Diversified Tr C	3.80	...
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.94	5.70
Nation Wide Sec	3.92	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.50	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.86	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.75	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.42	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.46	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.65	...
U S Elect Lt & Pow "B"	1.80	...

Investment Banking

-Blair & Co	2.875	3.25
First Boston Corp	32.000	34.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	High	Low	Clos	Pr. Cl.
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.58 1/4	1.57 1/4	1.58 1/8	1.57 5/8
Minneapolis	1.56 1/8	1.55 1/8	1.55 1/8	1.56 1/8
Kansas City	1.49 1/8	1.48 1/2	1.48 3/4	1.48 7/8
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.56 5/8	1.56 3/8	1.56 3/8	1.56 3/8
Minneapolis	1.52 1/2	1.52 1/8	1.52 1/8	1.52 3/8
Kansas City	1.49 7/8	1.49 3/8	1.49 3/8	1.49 3/4
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.57 3/8	1.57 1/2	1.57 3/8	1.57 3/8
Minneapolis	1.53 3/8	1.53	1.53	1.53 1/4
Kansas City	1.50 3/8	1.50 3/8	1.50 3/8	1.50 3/8
July Oats				
Chicago	.79 1/4	.77 3/8	.79 1/4	.78 1/2
Minneapolis	.73	.72 3/4	.73	.73
Rye, Chicago				
July	1.08 1/2	1.09 1/4	1.08 1/2	1.09 1.09 1/8
Sept.	1.09 1/8	1.10 1/4	1.09	1.09 3/8 1.09 7/8
Dec.	1.11 1/4	1.12	1.11	1.11 1/2 1.11 7/8
July	1.26 1/4	1.26 1/4	1.26 1/8	1.26 1/8 1.26 1/8
Barley, Chicago				
July	1.26 1/4	1.26 1/4	1.26 1/8	1.26 1/8 1.26 1/8
Sept.	1.14 1/2	1.14 3/4	1.14 1/2	1.14 3/4 1.14 5/8
Dec.	1.14 1/4	1.14 1/2	1.14 1/4	1.14 1/2 1.14 3/8

Wool

Grease

July			91.0b	93.5
October			90.0n	92.0
December			87.5b	90.0
March	89.0	89.0	88.5	86.5b 89.3
May				94.0b 85.0

Tops

July				134.0b 134.0
October	126.0	126.0	124.2	125.0t 126.7
December	121.5	121.5	119.9	119.9t 123.0
March	117.0	117.0	115.3	115.3t 117.5
May	114.9	115.5	113.7	113.7t 115.4

b Bid. n Nominal. t Trader.

Cotton

Oct.	21.30	21.31	21.03	21.04	21.35
Dec.	21.09	21.11	20.79	20.80	21.11
March	20.92	20.94	20.60	20.60	20.97
May	20.77	20.77	20.44	20.44	20.82
July	20.59	20.61	20.25	20.28	20.63

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

Nov.	....	....	....	1.55	1.50

Eggs

Oct.	39.40	39.40	38.25	38.40	39.65
Nov.	....	....	....	39.25	40.00
Dec.	39.20	39.20	38.35	38.35	39.50

Potatoes

Nov.	....	....	....	2.99	2.99

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.20a	B & Son. Inc	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 3/8
8.75	Bos & Alb	111 1/2	111

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Mexican Woman Makes Success In Wool Commission Business

Hands Across the Border—No. 3

By Elizabeth Fagg
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

In her businesslike office, with its neat pigeonholes of labeled wool samples, Madam Raynaud works before a vast roll-top desk, a short, stout, motherly figure, with very straight, very black hair, olive brown complexion, and snapping black eyes that warily take account of the picturesque sheep growers from the uplands of Mexico who bring their wool samples to her office.

Madam Raynaud, a Mexican despite her French name, is a contact man or really, and quite literally, a "contact woman" between the wool growers and the textile manufacturers. She is the liaison between the sheep and the finished cloth, purchasing according to the multitudinous technical classifications of the raw wool.

It is odd that in Mexico, where the professional woman is still something of an innovation, there should be one like Madam Raynaud. Even in countries quite advanced in careers for women, a woman commissionaire of a product like raw wool may be a novelty.

Wool Trade Difficult

Madam Raynaud is the only woman in Mexico in this profession. And though she has no authoritative source from which to quote, she believes it possible that she may be the only woman in the world in this business. At any rate she hopes so, she says, because the wool trade is one of the most difficult possible ways of making a living. Tricky enough for a man, it is most formidable for a woman. And in Mexico, where women traditionally still do not enter into business careers, a woman, in this most masculine of trades, is a paradox men do not readily accept.

When a rancher, or "hacendado" as he is known in Spanish, enters her office, she swings her swivel chair away from the desk to an equally vast table at her back. Under its glass top are pictures and sketches of breeds of sheep, pressed samples of wool as well as charts. The rancher, usually a descendant of the old Spanish families who settled in Mexico, spreads samples of his wool clip on this table.

And the trading begins.

Each transaction, which involves the various grades in the owner's clip, requires separate bargaining—as the Mexican wool market has not been standardized and prices vary according to grade, from region to region and sometimes even from ranch to ranch. Some of the producers are polished gentlemen of the old school. Others are of the opposite type and Madam has to know, not only her wool terms and values, but she must have an insight into character.

Business Expands

Even though Mexican men are "not accustomed to a woman having a head like a man," the firm of E. Raynaud é Hijos, established in 1912 by Madam Raynaud's French husband, has become the representative for a large number of Mexican wool growers.

And as Madam expertly handles a bit of the greasy wool staple between her fingers, apparently deriving from the mere feeling of it a knowledge of its length and grade, she also gives the impression that the respect she commands in the market is justly merited.

In addition to having a woman director, the firm is notable also for its personnel. It is made up of her four children, a son and three daughters. The "Hijos" in the title refers to these. They are young (all under 30) and most attractive. Each has a specialty. Eugenio Luis is accountant and auditor. Margot, with short, black, curly hair and a good command of English, works with her mother in the buying and selling of wools. Lucy handles raw materials other than wool. Madeleine, a blonde, who out of office hours is a gifted painter, acts as typist and secretary and drives the company's car when calling on the local textile manufacturers.

For Children's Sake

It was precisely the fact that she had these four children to finish rearing and educating that decided Madam Raynaud to take over the directorship of her husband's firm when he passed on in 1935.

"In addition to my children's need, I had another sustaining thought," she said in her distinct Spanish. "I was proud of the name my husband had built for this firm, and I wanted to carry it on. We are the oldest firm in this field in Mexico."

"So I put on a working suit," she said humorously indicating the smart navy blue suit she was wearing, "and I entered the wool market, the most terrible market in the world." Then she added, "But being a woman, I kept on wearing my gloves."

Career a Necessity

Madam Raynaud did not come easily or naturally into a business career. Not only was it forced upon her, but also as the daughter of one of the aristocratic families of the era of the Mexican dictatorship, she was particularly unprepared by her background for work in a highly competitive business. The social reforms of the Mexican Revolutions—which carried away the luxurious underpinnings of the ruling class, caused her to lose her family's haciendas, their home and carriages. With the loss of her husband, she found she must work.

Quick-witted and enterprising, she has adapted herself to the new life with much success. In 1937, she exported Mexican-grown wool to Europe, virtually a history-making event, because, as a rule, Mexico must import this commodity to satisfy domestic requirements. Also, Mexican wool is sold in the "greasy" state; that is, wool shorn directly from the sheep's back, containing dirt, grease, and vegetable matter. Most of the great wool-producing countries in the world also sell "scoured" wool, the shorn wool having been carefully sorted and washed, to remove the dirt and grease, as well as a large percentage of the vegetable matter clinging to the fleece. In Mexico, as yet, there are no large wool scouring plants, as this type of machinery is limited in that country. Nevertheless, Madam Raynaud sold this greasy, fleece wool to Europe.

Visits the Ranches

To secure a shipment of uniform quality, she set out to visit the sheep ranches in the far corners of Mexico. Life on some of the haciendas is rough and a woman does not travel alone in the "back country." At times, Madam Raynaud carried a revolver and went on horseback when necessary. She got together over 2,000,000 pounds of wool for Europe, which, when delivered to the Continent, was so similar to her original samples that she was highly complimented and not a single claim resulted from her deliveries.

E. Raynaud é Hijos was founded over 30 years ago. dealing in wool and in cotton and was the first firm in Mexico to import wool from abroad. Madam, however, restless for new horizons to conquer, has expanded the firm's activities to include the export of other Mexican raw materials and native handicraft.

Mother, Chief Role

Having for years been primarily a mother, Madam Raynaud continues to consider this her chief role and retains the responsibility of being such to her four children. "On Saturday, at one o'clock," she says, "I cease to be a business woman and forget for the weekend the worries of the wool market. I cannot give up being a woman and a mother, and this is the time I am with my children and friends. Saturday afternoon we usually have friends in for tea."

The family lives charmingly in a home to which they have brought paintings, silver plate, and furniture of the old days before the Revolution. But there is in this setting an air of "today," of efficiency, and attractiveness, of people working and doing rather than merely drifting through life. And they seem to be happy people too.

Mme. Raynaud of Mexico City, who has the distinction of being the only woman in her country, and possibly in the world, to head a wool commission firm. She is shown in her office with samples of wool spread out on the long table beside her for the inspection of buyers.

American Homes Club Women's Concern

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Never again can the American home become the boundary it once was for women's activities. Nor should it. But it will go a long way toward resuming its place as the cherished center of family life if the two and a half million members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs unite behind the program now taking shape in the hands of its new officers.

The goal of this program and of the Federation under its new president, Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, is the strengthening of the American home. The first step toward this objective, according to Mrs. Herbert F. French of Braintree, Mass., is to arouse mothers and homemakers to the need of re-establishing the family unit as the focus of both education and play. As American Home Chairman, Mrs. French is the department head charged with outlining a course of action for individual clubs that will further the newly formulated objective.

Self-Discipline Essential

"Because the home is the natural center for the cultivation of those qualities of faith, integrity, and self-discipline which are fundamental to successful living in the family, the nation, and the world, the Federation," she told me, "is determined its influence shall not be lost sight of but shall be strengthened physically, morally, and spiritually."

She and other federation leaders agree with the many social workers and probation officers all over the country who attribute the current rise in juvenile delinquency in large measure to a lack of moral and spiritual standards in so many of today's homes.

"No democracy can be secure," she said, "unless it is built on a firm foundation of family integrity. Democracy is based on self-government. Self-government means self-discipline. And that discipline is best developed in the home which adheres to the principles taught in the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Sermon on the Mount."

The fundamentals of discipline and the foundations of moral law have not changed, she pointed out. They simply need a reaffirmation and re-application. Children should be shown that Jesus' great standard of conduct—"Love thy neighbor as thyself"—is as applicable to an airplane as to a pedestrian age.

Three New Committees

Under its new chairman, the American Home Department will have three committees: Homemaking, Youth Guidance, Finance and Insurance. Mrs. French herself will take the chairmanship of the Youth Guidance Committee. Mrs. R. G. Williams, outgoing president of the Kentucky State Federation, will head the Homemaking Committee, and Mrs. George W. Sugden, retiring head of the Minnesota Federation, will be Finance and Insurance Chairman.

In planning their programs, the chairmen must take into consideration the community as well as the home, for the home is affected by the community, Mrs. French said. In general, homemakers will be encouraged to join classes for the study of family relationships and home management. Clubs will be urged to support educational programs, family forums, youth conferences, and to co-operate with other community agencies such as state extension services, Parent-Teacher Associations, and libraries. Individual clubs will be asked to take the initiative in setting up more youth recreation programs as well as to give their support to those already in existence.

Direct Leisure Time

"We as club women and mothers must make it our responsibility to see that the leisure time of boys and girls is directed into wholesome, constructive channels," Mrs. French declared.

Mrs. French has asked Miss Margaret Slattery of Congregational House, Boston, Mrs. Walter W. Seymour of Chicago, Honorary Vice-President of the General Federation, and Mrs. John Philipps, past president of the Pennsylvania Federation, to act as advisers to the Department. She is now working on the outline for her program to be printed in the September issue of The Clubwoman.

This new General Federation Chairman has just completed her term as President of the State Federation in Massachusetts where she has maintained a home and been active in community and club organizations since 1910. She is a native of Brookline and a graduate of its public schools prior to attending a business college.

In Braintree, which has been her home for a number of years, she has served as a town meeting member, been a director of the local Red Cross, and President of the Braintree Philergians. She is active in the First Congregational Church and belongs to the town's Home-Front Committee formed to plan for the homecoming of its veterans.

Her only son, Sgt. Richard F. French has been stationed with the Army Air Forces in Britain for over a year.

Republican 'Double Talk' Assailed by Mrs. Douglas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 21—With a powerful voice that showed the effect of her operatic training, Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, candidate for Congress from California, last night accused the Republican Party of "double talk" in its platform and campaign statements.

Wearing an aqua dress with tiny hat to match, the wife of the former movie star, Melvyn Douglas, now an Army captain in Burma, mounted the Democratic convention rostrum in the Chicago Stadium and became the third woman to make a major address to an evening session of a Democratic conclave. Mrs. Roosevelt was the first, four years ago. Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, assistant to National Chairman Robert E. Hannagan, spoke on the first night of the 1944 convention.

As Mrs. Douglas spoke, her California delegation unfurled a tremendous banner in front of the platform hailing "Our Helen."

Plays Key Role

In addition to her speech, Mrs. Douglas has been taking a key part at the convention in pushing the vice-presidential candidacy of Henry Wallace. She was forced into a position of leadership in the strategy making at a caucus of Western states held in her room.

As one National Committee official put it, "Helen has really been in the smoke-filled rooms. We think this is the first time that has happened to a woman."

Mrs. Douglas recently won the nomination for Congress in the 14th California District over six men opponents. Her chances for election in November are considered good.

Conservative Party

Though she lives in Hollywood, the district she would represent contains a cross section of low-income families whose welfare Mrs. Douglas began to be concerned over several years ago when she and her husband toured California's "Okie" camps.

In her convention speech, Mrs. Douglas pictured the Democratic Party as the "conservative party," conserving people's lives, skills and "their faith in a people's government."

The Republicans, she held, "are the dreamers. Their program is a dream, a nightmare of muddle and confusion."

Reviewing the recently adopted Republican platform and the acceptance utterances of Thomas E. Dewey, Mrs. Douglas held the Republicans guilty of "double talk."

"The Republican candidate," she declared, "has pledged himself to carry to Japan a defeat so crushing and complete that every last man among them will know that he has been beaten.

Other Examples Cited

"And at the same time, the Republican Platform does not indicate by a single line—or a single word—that there is any need for further war sacrifice on our part here at home."

Other examples of "double talk," she said, were the Republican pledge to reduce taxes and the national debt at the same time; its support for higher farm prices while holding subsidies "un-American"; its demand for reduction of world trade barriers while foreign goods are kept out of the country; and its advocacy of younger men in Washington while declaring that "Washington is going to have nothing to do when this war is over."

Mrs. Douglas chided Mr. Dewey for declaring that "he will not participate in the active management of war." Describing his statement as "thoughtless and inept," she declared, "he ignores the fact that our founding fathers carefully provided for civilian control of the military as the only possible safeguard of democratic life. The Republican nominee runs for office of Commander in Chief on the solemn pledge that if elected he will not fulfill his duties."

She reiterated the theme that has run through all Democratic convention addresses in one form or another: "We must not commit the lives and the future of the American people to inexperience and negation."

Nationalists in Argentina Control Schools and Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 21—The nationalists and totalitarians in Argentina, since Dr. Alberto Baidrich was made Education Minister, have secured as complete a control over school and college training as they have in the Departments of Press and War.

The whole machinery of education, public and private, is now being manipulated to make "Argentina for the Argentines," to exclude foreigners with democratic tendencies and to prepare youth for an aggressive nationalist role.

Dr. Baldrich makes no secret of what he stands for. He detests the democratic nations, especially the United States and Britian, and holds up totalitarian nationalism as Argentina's best example. He detests the Jews, argues that a naturalized citizen is not as good as a native of Argentine and claims that a Catholic Argentine is the only Argentine who registers full marks in the present nationalist era.

Boys and girls have been expelled from school and college, and debarred from attendance at any State educational institution, on "antipatriotic" grounds. Some have happened to be of Jewish parentage. Others have failed to attend all the patriotic demonstrations in connection with the schools. Others are alleged to have made disparaging remarks about Argentine nationality. Foreign children have also been similarly treated. The expulsion orders blame the "state of affairs" to exotic doctrines, "which must be radically extirpated."

"Country Always Right"

Minister Baldrich himself last week was the subject of a secret order to radio station managers and newspaper editors. These were forbidden to mention "anything in connection with an attempt on the life of the Education Minister." Once again, too, there were denials of anti-Jewish occurrences and of totalitarian tendencies.

Nonetheless, the school children are having it continually drilled into them in ordinary and special classes that the "country is always right," that "Argentina is for the Argentines" and that all must be prepared to fight. The following are some of the phrases ordered by Dr. Baldrich for instruction in every school of the republic:

"First the country, which endures; afterward the institutions, which change."

"Education is for the nation and not the nation for education."

"The country is always right."

"One who is not a patriot is a traitor."

"Argentina is for the Argentines because only they made it, defend it and deserve it."

"There cannot be free men in a subjected country. While the country is not completely sovereign, individual liberty is a lie."

"The June 4 revolution is an historical and definite fact and it was aimed not against any Argentine, but only against the enemies of the country."

"Our country exists by the free determination of its people and by the victorious strength of its sword."

To Perform "Great" Role

"We are a liberating and instituting country. For this reason we have the right to perform a great role in America."

"You must not only be an Argentine; you must know how to show it."

"We must cultivate and maintain our different personality, based on the 'criollo' trunk, Spanish and [Roman] Catholic."

"Argentina is an historic reality with its own and heroic style. To deserve the honor of sovereignty it is incumbent to live according to this our own and heroic style."

"Do not permit anyone to say that the 'criollo' is lazy. When the authors of this lie arrived the country already existed and was respected because of the capacity and activity of the 'criollo.'"

"The honor of being an Argentine does not carry advantages; it demands sacrifices."

"Argentinism implies the most serious obligations."

"To be an Argentine does not mean pacifism, speculation or anything literary. It means one must be dynamic."

"Every additional child means another sentinel of sovereignty."

"The new Argentina requires healthy and heroic women."

Chicken Is Plentiful Nowadays—Many Ways to Serve It

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you live in a chicken raising area, you're likely to find the market crowded with chicken during the next six months, especially during July, August and September. Old hens and spring chickens will be most plentiful. So plan to serve poultry often!

First, be sure you know what kind of chicken you're buying. To tell a young chicken, note these signs: flexible cartilage on the rear end of the breast bone, tender skin, soft meat, few hairs and soft smooth feet. Broil, fry or open-pan roast these tender young birds. For older birds, braise in a covered casserole or covered roaster. And for real "toughies," cook long and slowly in water or steam. Then remove the meat from the bone and use for hot or cold dishes.

Cook birds of any age at moderate heat so the meat will be juicy, tender and evenly done, with little shrinkage.

To keep either raw or cooked poultry a day or two, keep it cold. After it is cooked, if it is not eaten immediately, chill it quickly.

To Cook Young Chickens

TO BROIL: Set range for broiling and preheat if necessary, depending on range directions. Place broiling rack to have top of chicken about 4 or 5 inches under the heat. In a shallow pan or on a rack, flatten cleaned and split chickens as much as possible. Brush chicken with melted fat. Place chicken skin down in pan. Broil slowly. As chicken browns, brush with fat, turning once or twice to each side. Cook until tender and nicely browned, 45 to 60 minutes. Cooking may be continued about 10 minutes longer with heat off, if desired. Season and serve.

TO FRY: Heat enough fat in a heavy skillet to give a depth of ¾ to 1 inch. Cut up chicken. Dry uncoated chicken with soft paper or towel before frying to avoid spattering. Apply coating if desired. Place in hot fat, and when slightly browned, about 10 minutes, reduce heat, cover and cook slowly until tender, 35 to 60 minutes, according to size. Turn to brown evenly. Or, after browning, transfer to a covered pan and bake in a moderate oven (325-350° F.) until tender, ½ to 1 hour. Uncover last 5 to 10 minutes to recrisp coating.

COATINGS FOR FRIED CHICKEN: Season chicken if desired before coating, or mix seasonings with coating mixture. Use breading meal, cornmeal, sifted dry or soft bread crumbs, a mixture of these. Or use any of the following cover batters:

Kentucky Batter—1½ cups flour, ½ teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, 1½ teaspoons baking powder, 1 egg, ½ cup milk. Just before frying, mix and sift flour, salt, pepper and baking powder together. Beat egg and add milk. Combine liquids with dry ingredients. Dip each piece of seasoned chicken in batter and fry.

Standard Cover Batter—1 cup sifted flour, 1 teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, 1 cup milk.

Or beat one egg with 1 tablespoon of milk. Dip chicken in egg, then into bread or cracker crumbs or flour.

To Cook Older Chickens

TO STEW: Disjoint fowl or leave whole, according to use. Barely cover with water, adding 1½ teaspoons salt. (For additional flavor, add 1 small carrot, 1 small onion, 1 stalk celery, 1 clove and 2 or 3 peppercorns. Simmer until meat is tender, 2 to 4 hours, depending on age and size. Serve with dumplings, noodles or rice, cooked in broth.

Spanish Chicken Stew

5 pound chicken
Salt, pepper, flour
¼ cup fat
2 medium onions, sliced.
1 cup green olives, chopped
1 green pepper, chopped fine
2 cups chopped tomatoes (or canned)
1 teaspoon sugar
2 cups peas
1 cup sliced mushrooms
2 teaspoons salt
2 tablespoons flour

Clean chicken and cut into serving portions. Season well with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Brown chicken in fat, remove and cook onions, olives, green pepper, tomatoes and sugar in fat for 10 minutes. Add chicken and sufficient water to cover. Simmer, closely covered, for 1½ hours, or until chicken is tender. Add peas, mushrooms and salt. Mix flour until smooth with a little cold water and stir gradually into hot stew. Cover and cook 20 minutes longer. Serves 8 to 10.

For using up the leftovers try:

Toasted Chicken Salad

1 cup diced cooked chicken
1 cup diced celery
⅓ cup salad dressing
Salt and pepper
⅓ cup grated cheese
8 slices buttered toast
Stuffed olives or chili sauce

Combine chicken, celery and dressing. Season with salt and pepper. Spread chicken mixture atop 4 pieces of toast. Sprinkle cheese over top of each. Place in hot oven (400° F.), or under broiler until cheese melts. Transfer to plates and arrange remaining toast, cut in 3 or 4 triangles, around salads. Garnish each portion with a stuffed olive or a little chili sauce in the center. Serves 4.

Chicken Spaghetti Casserole

1½ cups cooked, shredded chicken
½ lb. spaghetti
¼ lb. mushrooms, sliced
⅓ cup fat
3 tablespoons flour
2 cups chicken stock
1 cup cream or top milk
Grated sharp cheese

Cook spaghetti in large quantity boiling salted water. Drain thoroughly. Meanwhile, cook mushrooms in fat until soft. Add flour, blend well. Add broth and cook until well thickened, stirring constantly. Add cream, season well to taste. Add half of sauce to chicken and half to cooked spaghetti. Place spaghetti in preheated casserole, then pour chicken mixture into a hole made in center of spaghetti. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.), 20 minutes. Sprinkle grated cheese over top, reduce heat to 375° F. and bake until cheese is brown and contents bubbly, about 20 minutes. Serves 5.

Chicken Budget Pie

1½ cups diced cooked chicken
1½ cups diced cooked potatoes
½ cup diced cooked carrots
2 tablespoons minced onion
1½ cups medium white sauce
Salt and pepper
Plain pastry for 1 crust

Combine chicken, potatoes, carrots, onion and sauce. Season well to taste. Pour into a shallow casserole. Meanwhile roll out pastry to fit dish, making it slightly larger. Make cut outs as desired. Cover dish with pastry, pressing it firmly to the edges. Bake in a hot oven, 425° F., until pastry is well browned and vegetable mixture is bubbly, about 25 minutes. Serves 5.

Gather Winter Bouquets Now

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At our "Weed Show" last fall, visitors marveled at the wealth of material displayed, and were amazed to see the unusual bouquets. "I never think of saving grasses and pods for arrangements at the right time, but I always intend to gather some next year," many remarked.

Next year is now here. This is the time to begin gathering interesting grasses from the roadside, stately reeds and rushes from the river valleys, and seed pods, plump and round, long and short, from the farm or your own back yard. It is an excellent plan to let a flower or two on various plants go to seed—rewarding surprises are in store for you.

Most material will dry more satisfactorily if cut before it reaches full maturity on the plant. Overripe specimens tend to crush more easily and seeds rattle out while the stems are being arranged later in the winter. Cut a handful of grasses or pods—plenty of stem, please—tie with string and hang upside down in the garage to dry. Be sure to place the nails high enough so the materials will not be knocked as persons pass by.

Each week brings its quota of new grasses, and grains—Rye, oats, and wheat—seed pods of tulips, iris, baptisia, trumpet vine, and honey locust; tiny bird-like pods of milkweed (though these we will not pick if located in an area where they are gathered for some substitute in life preservers); torch-like mullein stalks, and cattails cut early in the season—so they don't loose their down; and sprays of half-grown horse chestnuts. All dry into handsome makings for arrangements, come fall when frost claims the last chrysanthemum.

Immature corn ears, picked in the pink color stage, retain that coloring when dried, curly dock seed heads, cut as they change from green to rose, become a decidedly different brown when dried than fully-ripe stalks. Happily, today, few persons paint weed stalks. You'll be delighted with nature's color range in weathered gray, warm tans and browns, muted greens, and soft rose tones—perfect foils for brilliant bitter sweet (easily grown from nursery stock), gay gourds and tiny pumpkins, jetbead fruits, and satin-smooth, mahogany-colored honey locust pods, or plump clusters of snow berries.

Colorful and amusing figurines from your whatnot shelves make perfect accessories for dried arrangements.

Keep a sharp lookout for nicely-shaped fungi in tones of gray, brown, or red, as well as white ones. These are ideal to conceal the ball of modeling clay which you'll press into your container, and into which you'll thrust the stems of dried materials when you compose "floral pictures" next fall.

F. F. A.

Circus to Tour Again Sans 'Big Top'

SARASOTA, Fla., July 21 (AP)—The Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus is going back on the road but it won't be using a "big top" for the present.

F. Beverly Kelley, a management spokesman, said the show would resume its tour as soon as equipment damaged in the disastrous fire at Hartford Conn., July 6, could be repaired or replaced, but asserted it would operate in the open air until suitable fireproofing methods were developed for tents.

It was the circus' main tent that burned at Hartford, bringing 163 fatalities and injuries to 392.

"The tentative plan is that we will never go out under a main tent of canvas until a suitable fireproofing process has been discovered and the cost is within the circus' reach," Mr. Kelley said, adding that ultimately the circus probably would be equipped with all-steel seats.

In order to present open-air shows, Mr. Kelley said the circus would use arenas, ball parks, or open fields.

The circus came back to winter quarters here yesterday to "repair, rehearse, and resume," Mr. Kelley said.

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits San Diego Navy Hospital

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 21 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt paid a surprise visit to the San Diego naval hospital July 19 to convey the thanks of the President to the fighting Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard men wounded while driving the Japanese from Saipan and the Solomon, Gilbert, and Marshall Islands.

Mrs. Roosevelt learned details of the battle for Saipan firsthand from Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson, famed Marine raider leader, who is convalescing at the hospital from wounds received at Saipan. During her visit with Lieutenant Carlson she was accompanied by her son, Col. James Roosevelt, who served with the Marine leader during a raid on Makin Island.

Real French Dressing calls for Pure Olive Oil

Next time make a French Dressing using genuine, superfine Pompeian Olive Oil—with that golden color and delicate flavor.

What a tangy lift French Dressing gives to salads when it's made with the finest oil. The Pompeian Olive Oil Corp., Balto., Md.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

BURNETT'S Flavor EXTRACTS

Fashiontex

Full Fashioned STOCKINGS

Hugs the ankle, calf and knee. Fits without a wrinkle. Fashiontex stockings are made of specially treated rayon yarn, 45 gauge, full fashioned and are fully guaranteed to give utmost satisfaction or money will be refunded. Send for your stockings NOW!

STYLE 150 SERVICE WEIGHT RAYON
Star Joy, "a flattering Medium Beige" White, "Clear as Crystal"
3 Prs. $2.75 postpaid

STYLE 675 Rayon SHEER
Star Joy, "a flattering Medium Beige"
3 Prs. $3.10 postpaid

Order your Fashiontex Stockings Today. We pay postage and guarantee satisfaction in every way or money refunded. Send for yours.

FILL OUT COUPON NOW!

FASHIONTEX, Inc., Dept. M14 7-21
443 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
Here's my check ($) for.....
pairs of FASHIONTEX Hose. Style.....
Sizes.....Color.....
Name.....
Address.....
City

MISS FARMER'S SCHOOL of COOKERY

Training in nutrition, household arts and cookery for home and business. Complete One-Year Course, Four and Eight Weeks and shorter courses. Catalog M. Lic #41021

SEND FOR
New "Wartime Cook Book"—49c by Mail
Miss Alice Bradley, Principal
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston 16, Mass.

Sports News

Braves Climb to Sixth In Latest Drive Upward

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Having won five of their six starts since returning home, the Braves early today were surrounded by a few interesting statistics.

Because they were able to hit in the oft-mentioned pinches and take both ends of yesterday's double-header from the Chicago Cubs, 5-4, one of them in 14 innings, the Bob Coleman managed locals stood an improved sixth in the National League, just two games behind the fifth place Phillies and within 4½ of the Giants, who brought up the rear of the first division.

Thus, the Braves once again are talking about finishing in the money. Obviously, if they continue to play as they have against the Dodgers and Cubs, it will be just a breeze, as they say in the dugout.

Ryan Leaving

However, there is one sad note in this new Braves' flash. Its finish, wherever it may be, will not be seen by Connie Ryan, one of the leading factors in the latest spurt. By getting six hits in 12 chances against the Cubs yesterday, the New Orleans boy upped his batting average to a fine .301 for the season, which makes him one of the standout all-around infielders in the big leagues. He and Bobby Doerr give Boston a monopoly on second base honors for 1944.

It is a tough break for Bob Coleman and, of course, for Ryan, that he must put aside his Braves' uniform next Tuesday at 7:30 in the morning and begin a career with Uncle Sam's Navy. It is a good break, though, for the Navy, which will be getting a real nice boy, as well as an all-star second baseman.

This seems like a good time to once again sound off on Jim Tobin. In earning his 11th victory yesterday, "Old Ironsides" hurled his 18th complete game and his fifth in a row this month. What he starts, he usually finishes, despite poor support by his mates on occasions. In No. 11, Jim should have had a shutout in the nine innings, instead of having to go 14.

Macon Hitting

Tobin now has beaten the Cubs and Phils three times, the Dodgers twice, and the Pirates, Cardinals and Reds. Only the Giants have escaped his grasp.

Another factor in this Braves spurt has been the getting-on-base pace of Max Macon. Although far from the most finished first baseman, Max is looking like a good hitter and is fast gaining the respect of opposing pitchers. He has moved at a torrid .458 pace since returning to the lineup, his hits including two timely homers. One of them came in the nightcap yesterday, tying the score in the eighth inning. Max beat the Cardinals with a four-bagger earlier in the season, proving that although he normally is a straight-away hitter, he can go for the long ball with success when the occasion demands.

Tomorrow the Braves open a four-game series with the league-leading Cardinals, and it should be a good one if the locals can keep going as they have of late.

* * *

Briefs . . . In beating the White Sox again yesterday, 11-7, the Red Sox moved to within a game of the second-place Yankees in the American League . . . The unfortunate part of the situation from a Hub standpoint is, however, that the Browns keep winning . . The fair-haired boy of the Red Sox is Bobby Doerr, who has a monopoly in the A. L. batting parade.

* * *

Doerr this morning was first in batting at .338, first in runs batted in with 57, first in hits with 110, tied for first in runs scored with 63, and tied for second in home runs with 10 . . . Who was that fellow Joe Gordon anyhow? . . . The Cardinals today sported their longest lead of the year, 13 games . . . The Cubs are back in the N. L. cellar . . . Red Barrett was the winning pitcher at Chicago, his fourth.

Eastern States Tennis Tourney Nearing Climax

HAVERFORD, Pa., July 21 (AP)—Top-seeded Pauline Betz, national women's champion from Los Angeles, will oppose Dorothy Head of Alameda, Calif., in the semi-finals of the 44th annual Pennsylvania and Eastern States tennis championships at Merion Cricket Club today, while second-seeded Mary Arnold, also of Los Angeles, meets Mrs. Virginia Folenden Kovacs, of Oakland, Calif.

Miss Head joined the three other Californians yesterday in the semi-final round when the 19-year-old star defeated Mrs. Louise R. Ganzenmuller of Scarsdale, N. Y., 6-3, 6-3.

Miss Betz and Peggy Welsh of Philadelphia will pair against Mrs. Kovacs and Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany of New York in the finals of the doubles matches today.

The Betz-Welsh combination defeated Miss Arnold and Donalda Gillingham of Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-1 yesterday, while Mrs. Kovacs and Mrs. Rihbany triumphed over Mrs. Ganzenmuller and Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd, Pa., 6-3, 6-2.

Tex
HUGHSON
- THE ACE OF THE BOSTON RED SOX MOUND STAFF
A GOOD START HELPS
HE WON 22 GAMES IN 1942, HIS FIRST FULL SEASON IN THE BIG SHOW
WITH THE PENNANT BEE BUZZING AT HIS BONNET, TEX IS MOVING AT A FASTER CLIP THAN HE DID IN 1942
DAO
AP Features

"That's my boy," said Hugh Duffy, pointing in the direction of Tex Hughson. "He's the best pitcher in either league—a wonder."

The veteran coach of the Boston Red Sox is mighty high on the towering Texan and freely predicts that Hughson will again top 20 victories. At the rate Hughson has been piling up victories for the Red Sox, Duffy's estimate is very conservative.

Actually, Hughson is traveling at a much faster pace than in 1942, the year he led American League hurlers with 22 victories. His excellent mound efforts have made a contender of the Red Sox and with the prospect of a pennant dangling in front of him, Hughson is likely to redouble his efforts.

Hughson has been a fine hurler ever since he was brought up by the Red Sox in 1941 after he had won seven games for Louisville. He added five games to his record that season after he joined Boston. It was in his first full year in the big time that he stepped out and won 22 games. Last season he was credited with only a dozen victories against 15 losses, but he pitched a high grade of ball. He bounced right back this spring and right now he is red hot.

Nels Potter Is Banished From Mound

By the Associated Press

Shades of 1920 descended on the current American League pennant race today as the old "spit ball" argument was dragged into the first place struggle between the St. Louis Browns and the New York Yankees.

Claiming that pitcher Nelson Potter had been tossing "spitters," Umpire Cal Hubbard gave the Brownie starter the heave-ho in the fifth inning of a 0-0 ball game last night after a prolonged argument with Manager Luke Sewell that brought a shower of pop bottles and hats. Since 1920 all such freak deliveries have been banned except for a list of registered spitballers. Burleigh Grimes, who retired from the big show in 1934, was the last man on the list.

Two Ex-Yankees

Two ex-Yankee farmhands made the St. Louis fans forget the "spitter" incident by smashing home runs in a five-run seventh-inning rally that gave the Browns a 7-3 victory and upped their lead to three full games. Mike Chartak, who played most of the towns in the Yank circuit, clouted his as a pinch-hitter with two on, and Lefty McQuinn, who was New York property in the minors for seven years, hit the other with one on, dooming Hank Borowy. Relief man Denny (part-time) Galehouse was credited with his first win of the season.

While the Browns were stretching their lead, the Cardinals moved two more steps toward an early September clincher by downing the New York Giants twice, 10-2 and 6-2 in 11 innings. Mort Cooper had no trouble in grabbing the opener over rookie Jack Brewer, but Teddy Wilks had to have a four-run eleventh inning to decision Rube Fischer. By the double victory, St. Louis moved 13 games ahead of Cincinnati, their largest margin of the year.

Cubs Drop

Boston dropped Chicago back into the National cellar by two 5-4 victories, the first behind Jim Tobin who singled in the 14th and scored the big run to top Paul Derringer. Connie Ryan's double won the nightcap for Ira Hutchinson over Claude Passeau. The Braves tied for sixth with Brooklyn as the Dodgers were shut out, 6-0, by Cincinnati's Harry Gumbert.

Ray Starr hurled Pittsburgh to an opening 4-1 edge over the Phils' Bill Lee, but Ford Mullen singled with the bases loaded in the 11th to even matters with a 3-2 edge for reliefer Charley Schanz over Xavier Rescigno.

Boston's Red Sox became the first club to take a season series by whipping the White Sox, 11-7, for their 12th decision in 13 starts against Chicago with Bobby Doerr boosting his average to .338 and taking over the R. B. I. lead. Detroit shaded Washington, 7-6, on the slugging of Rudy York and Dick Wakefield. Steve Gromek hurled Cleveland to a 2-1 whisker over Philadelphia.

Dodger Message

BROOKLYN, July 21 (AP)—Just before the Dodgers went out to take a 6-0 thumping from the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, a nurse who recently returned from Hawaii stopped at the clubhouse to deliver a message. "There's a boy out there who wants to know if you could use him at short-stop," she said. "He says his name is Peewee Reese."

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	52	33	.612
13	Cincinnati	45	37	.549
14	Pittsburgh	42	36	.538
18½	New York	40	43	.482
21	Philadelphia	36	44	.450
23	Boston	35	47	.427
23	Brooklyn	35	47	.427
23½	Chicago	32	46	.416

Results July 20

Boston 5, Chicago 4 (14 inns.).
Boston 5, Chicago 4.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 2 (11 inns.).
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 0.
St. Louis 10, New York 2.
St. Louis 6, New York 2 (11 inns.).

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	50	38	.568
3	New York	44	38	.537
4	Boston	45	41	.523
6½	Detroit	43	44	.494
7½	Washington	41	44	.482
9	Chicago	37	43	.463
11½	Philadelphia	37	48	.435

Results July 20

Boston 11, Chicago 7.
St. Louis 7, New York 3.
Detroit 7, Washington 6.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 1.

Track Conditions Ideal In Scandinavian Countries

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—It begins to look as though the four-minute mile and the 16-foot pole vault might finish in a tie, with a couple of young men coming through with such performances at about the same time before they have been told that nobody could do such things.

Cornelius Warmerdam, the guy who lives upstairs, already has a recognized world record of 15ft. 7¾in. in the pole vault, and now Arne Andersson has been timed in 4:01.6 for the mile, or about a good breath from that impossible four-minute mark.

There hasn't been, and won't be, any intimation that Andersson was timed with a sun dial or an hour glass, as we have learned from experience that those Scandinavian runners have a habit of living up to expectations when they come to this country.

Came Through

Paavo Nurmi didn't disappoint when he came over here with a circus billing, and Gunder Haegg came through last summer. The only conclusion is that they have stop watches in other countries, too, and that because something happened a few thousands miles away doesn't mean it didn't happen. A fellow's feet seem to run in any language.

Anyway, there has been much speculation as to the reasons the Scandinavian countries turn out runners such as Nurmi and Haegg and Andersson. Haegg had unique training methods, playing hide-and-go-seek with the squirrels in gallops through woods and over rugged terrain, but as far as we know Nurmi and Andersson took no such steps, so that can't be the reason.

The most logical explanation we have heard is that actual running conditions are excellent in the Scandinavian countries. That is, there are several tracks that are exceedingly fast, and there is something about the air that promotes best efforts.

After the 1936 Olympics in Berlin a group of American athletes gave exhibitions in Norway and Sweden, and they were unanimous in their praise of running conditions they found. In fact, Forrest "Spec" Towns set a world record of 0:13.7 for the 120-yard high hurdles at Oslo on that tour, and the mark still stands.

Another Theory

One critic toys with the theory there is something about the rotation of the earth in that part of the world that makes the runners travel faster, but that is a little too Einsteinish for us, and just brings up the picture of the ground spinning under the runner's feet so he'd reach the goal even if he was just treading water. However, we wouldn't say there isn't anything to it. After all, there must be some reason, and we wouldn't argue if someone said Andersson was pulled along by the northern lights.

At any rate, the performance of the nimble Swede shows the folly of making flat predictions that such-and-such marks are humanly impossible, as not many years ago you could have found plenty of citizens who would have insisted that nobody ever would hit a 4:04 mile or a 15-foot pole vault. Aviation experts will tell you a bumble bee is so constructed it can't fly, but nobody ever told the bee that. And there are a lot of young fellows who don't know things are impossible to do, so go ahead and do them.

Wakefield Sparks Tigers

DETROIT, July 21 (AP) — Dick Wakefield is playing on borrowed time these days, but his booming bat is making the Detroit Tigers look fearsome in the American League race.

Wakefield, 23-year-old outfielder who is awaiting a return to the nation's armed forces, has three home runs and a .333 batting average in the nine games since he was honorably discharged as a Naval aviation cadet. He has driven in 10 runs with 12 hits.

"I'm expecting to hear from my draft board almost any day, and I have applied for a Navy commission," said the strapping former University of Michigan athlete today. "But while I'm waiting I'll get all the hits I can."

Wakefield accumulated an even 200 hits last season while finishing second to Luke Appling of Chicago for the league batting title. The year before he won the Texas League title at Beaumont.

Before Wakefield arrived, the Tigers were catalogued as a reasonably good pitching and fielding team with little batting punch. The pitching staff is largely Hal Newhouser and Paul Trout, producers of 14 and 12 victories, respectively.

Rudy York, the 1943 major league home run champion, wasn't having a good year, but Wakefield's presence seems to have aroused something in the big first baseman.

In other words, as long as Wakefield is around, the Tigers appear to have one-two pitching and one-two batting, a combination that may be exceedingly menacing in the league's stretch drive.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—The big feature of the 1944 football season may be the rise of Army teams and the decline of those Navy powerhouses that have ruled the roost for the past couple of years . . . The colleges won't be getting so much good Navy-Marine material and the pre-flight schools won't be much better off than the colleges . . . But reports trickling in here say you can expect some high-powered stuff from the four Army Air Force teams at Charlotte, N. C., Colorado Springs, Randolph Field, Texas, and March Field, Calif. . . . The March Field team has special permission to recruit players from all regions for its game with the Redskins . . . Other teams that may have considerable strength are the Lincoln, Neb., and Spokane, Wash., air bases, Keesler Field, Miss., which had a big-time program tossed out two years ago, and Fort Warren, Wyo., coached by an old Dodger, Capt. Willis Smith, who already has scheduled an exhibition against the renamed Brooklyn Tigers.

* * *

Claude (Rosebud) Crocker, University of North Carolina pitcher recently signed by the Dodgers, took up baseball two years ago to keep in shape for playing on a Class B high school football team . . . Basketball is the No. 1 sport with Chinese soldiers, who even put up baskets and backboards in jungle clearings. They average only five-feet-five, but have remarkable endurance . . . At a recent War Bond auction at Albany, N. Y., Ripper Collins brought a bid of two and a half million bucks. Wonder what it would have been if the Senators weren't quite so far behind Hartford?

* * *

Tubby Crawford, the Marine who made athletic history at Penn State by winning five letters in nine months, has turned up as a Navy V-5 trainee at Penn . . . It's no secret that a couple of major league baseball clubs are interested in the postwar plans of Ensign Gerry O'Brien, coach of the Bainbridge Navy team that has won 35 of 42 games. O'Brien, with no pro experience, once pitched a no-hitter for Providence College . . . Capt. Ray Barbuti, who won the Olympic 400 meters race in 1936, is somewhere in India.

* * *

Marine Sgt. Charles Kopp, Camp Lejeune (N. C.) Globe: "Frank Sinkwich, discharged from the Marine Corps and Maritime Service for physical reasons, now has been turned down by the Army. The real explanation seems to be that this Yankee played his heart out for Georgia."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

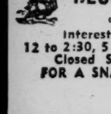
Capt. Charlie Paddock, former sprint champion, killed in airplane accident at Sitka, Alaska.

Five Years Ago

R. J. Reynolds' yacht, Blitzen, won 2,085-mile San Francisco-Hawaii race on corrected time.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON



Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.

Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

Sharaf's
Country Style
RESTAURANT
Opposite The Christian Science Pub. Soc.
187 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
OTHER LOCATIONS THRUOUT BOSTON

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
on T Wharf Tip—Boston
Interesting View. Good Food
12 to 2:30, 5 to 7:30 LAF. 8313
Closed Sundays and Holidays
FOR A SNACK, LUNCH OR MEAL

HINGHAM, MASS.

THE BLACK HORSE INN
Route 3A—18 Miles South of Boston
For Reservation Tel. Hin. 1161
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Let our delightful garden and usual good food refresh you.

IPSWICH, MASS.

1640 HART HOUSE
IPSWICH
ROUTE 1 OR 1A
NOW OPEN
(Confidently)
Dinner Served 5:30 to 7:30
Open every day except Mondays
Tel. Ipswich 240

MALDEN, MASS.

The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

QUINCY, MASS.

SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT and Food Shop
Reservations made for special parties
"Closed on Sunday"
1237 Hancock Street Gra 3698

BRAVES FIELD Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 2193
and Braves Field . . . . . Sta 9600
LADIES' DAY — Entrance on Babcock Street

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—MEN **HELP WANTED—MEN**

DRAFTSMEN
for Important War Work

- TYPING DRAFTSMEN, with experience in process typing.
- STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN, with experience in steel and reinforced concrete.
- DRAFTSMEN ON PRESSURE VESSELS, familiar with various codes.
- ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN, experienced on industrial buildings.

Only qualified men considered

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
75 PITTS STREET, BOSTON

SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
JUNIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Electrical Engineering Technicians
DESIGN DRAFTSMAN
SERVICE ENGINEERS
The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.
SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
175 STATE STREET, BOSTON

"FIX IT"
Have you an automobile, radio, vacuum cleaner, rug, clothing, lock, typewriter, umbrella or anything else that needs renovating or repair? Advertisers in this group are in the "FIX IT" business

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 Floor Above Christian Science Reading Room.
Personal Pen 333 Wash. St., Boston Room 306 LAF. 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Prompt service. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes. Pens, Pencils, Sets, Engraving.
PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston LIB. 3913

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE Moth Holes, Tears, etc.
Rewoven. Little Bldg., R. 26, Boston, Lib. 7806

TYPEWRITERS Repaired, Rented, Bought, Boylston
Typewriter, Little Building, Boston HUB 3564

ACCOUNTANTS

Remote Control Bookkeeping and Tax Service
for the smaller business firms, by reputable accountants and tax consultants; financial statements rendered monthly; $3 and upward weekly
Ask for full information—TODAY!
George W. Derby Company
142 Main Street, Brockton 22, Mass.

ANTIQUES

A CHOICE antique English George Graham grandfather's clock, inlaid mahogany case, absolutely perfect in every way; appraised at $1000, will sell for $600. Box Z-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp. Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

CHURCH FURNITURE

HUNTINGTON SEATING CO.
Pews, Reader's Desk and Chairs
480 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CLOTHING

ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE. MASS. TRO. 0302.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

CAMBRIDGE—Russian, baby mink, waist-length cape, 19 pelts; fur excellent cond., $150 cash. Mrs. Vermilion, 39 Hammond St., Eliot 8647 (Mass.).

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY. 109 Warren Street, Boston, Hig. 1016.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

NEW floors laid, surfaced and finished; old floors resurfaced and finished; latest methods; serving Greater Boston.
YOUNG & LISTER
Melrose 1849

HOSIERY

Women. BIJOU
Quality Rayon Hose Satisfies.
DEBS, 9 Corinth Street, Roslindale, Mass.
Blouses, Junior Sportswear

HOUSEHOLD PETS

SIAMESE kittens, beautiful turquoise blue eyes; seal points; house broken 8 wks. Davis, Mass. Ave., Route 111, W. Acton, 479 Ring 11 (Mass.).

JEWELERS

MASONIC BUTTONS and CHARMS
WIDMER, OF 31 WEST STREET, BOSTON

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5 and up (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821.
New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

MUSIC

THIRD SACRED SONG CONTEST, $150.00
For details, write
THE HARMONY MUSIC PUBLISHERS
Box 743, Chicago 90, Illinois

PAINTING AND DECORATING

Painting, Papering CEILINGS & WOODWORK
EDWARD PARKER (Mass.) Arnold 2368

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED at STORE—GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8820.

RANGES

NEW GLENWOOD COMBINATION RANGES METROPOLITAN ICE CO. Tro. 4620
26 Cottage Park Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

BOY WANTED
to learn auto painting—$18 per week.
MUNGALL, 267 Beacon St., Somerville, Mass.

APARTMENT-house night elevator man (white), hours 6 to 6, $31 weekly. Write or telephone 32 Washington Square Corporation, N. Y. C. Gramercy 7-7953.

WANTED—General man. Christian Scientist, thoroughly efficient; highest wages; 2 adults. Tel. Com. 4494 (Boston) or Dedham 0855.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

EARN WHILE YOU LEARN
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. FULL PAY WHILE LEARNING. It's as easy as threading a needle. 16 years or older.
RAYTHEON
Apply Employment Depts., 8:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m., 55 Chapel St., Newton, or Foundry Ave., Waltham.

SUPERINTENDENT and wife, all working conveniences, in large apartment house in Boston; must be sober; 2-room apartment with gas and electricity furnished free; salary $160 per month to start. Cap. 1269, Boston.

COLLEGE preparatory mathematics and science teacher needed in eastern school; must be Christian Scientist; man preferred. Write Box D-12, Suite 1550, 900 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMMERCIAL teacher, Michigan village, will pay $2000 for 9½ months; good school. Room 601, Citizens Bank, Flint, Mich.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BENDIX
NORWOOD, MASS.
Needs Women Trainees
MAIDS
CLEANERS
Hotel Myles Standish, 30 Bay State Rd., Boston

COOK wanted for family of 4; North Shore during summer; permanent residence Belmont, Mass.; good wages. Box Z-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY wants companion, middle aged. Write Room 206, Hampton Court Hotel, 1223 Beacon Street, Brookline 46, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, experienced in property management and public relations; excellent background and references. Box G-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ACCOUNTANT desires part-time work monthly statements, taxes, audits. Jenkins, Ken. 6789. (Mass.).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN AGCY., 280 BWAY, NYC.

Chief acct, good background essential	$5-6000
Jr cost engr, 5 days; essential	$2250
Sales trainee, A-1 opportunity post-war	$40
Legal stenos, permanent	$35 & $40
Legal stenos, temporary	$3 & 9 day
Steno, patent law or engineering exp	$40
Steno-bkkpr, confidential, older type	$40
Secy-steno, financial; small office	$40
Stenos, many choices, some 5 days	$35
Typists, accounting depts	$35 & 40
Typists, various depts, some 5 days	$30
Reception-small switchboard-typing	$30
Stock ledger-clerk inventory; 5 days	$30
Jr stenos, some clothing legal	$30
Jr typists, training various jobs	$25
Jr clerks, filing or bookkeeping	$20-28

INFORMATION
About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.
For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME ON MAIN HIGHWAY to Sebago Lake, twelve miles from Portland, Maine; electricity, city water and hot-water heat; nine rooms and bath; also three-room apartment; fifty acres of land and facilities for farming if desired. FREDRIC B. BROWN, Route 2, Gorham, Maine.

FOR SALE—Beautiful island in Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H.; about 2 acres, furnished camp, boathouse with motor and rowboats; good condition; wood house filled with wood; ideal summer camp, fully equipped; price of everything $5000. Rock Island near Bear Island Wharf. C. A. WHITNEY, 24 Chester Street, Newton Highlands, Mass.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., near Christian Science church; exceptional 2-family; 4 bedrooms up, 3 in vacant lower, extra inter-chamber lavatory, screened porch, sun parlor, fireplace, garage, oil; fine condition; $15,000, easily financed. 44 Frederick St. For inspection LASell 8182.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—Attractive all-year home—4 bedrooms, large living room, screened porch, dining room, kitchen, garage, and landscaped garden. Apply MRS. T. S. CONANT, North Conway, New Hampshire.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE
Franz Kneisel estate—5 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 studios; mile shore front; $12,500. KNEISEL ESTATE, Blue Hill, Maine.

For Other
REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE A GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
689 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2348

HOMES WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Quiet home desired by employed lady with Christian Scientists. Box 87, 1013 National Press Building 4.

HOUSES TO LET

MATTAPAN, MASS., Hyde Park Section—6-room single, completely furnished; 1-car garage. Call Parkway 0268-R.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LITTLETON, MASS.—Delightfully appointed three rooms, bath; complete housekeeping private wing restored farmhouse; adults; $50 month; references. Box L-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SUBLET—Quiet, well-furnished, 2-room suite, single, East Side, Midtown; $150; Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, or 6 weeks. Write Box M-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

FURNISHED room on first floor, 3 windows, near lavatory; kitchen privileges; business man or woman or couple; garage if desired. Tel. MYStic 7323 (Mass.).

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG man, Christian Scientist; room with, without board; private family; permanent; near N. Y. C. HATCH, 25 E. 26th St., N. Y. C.

SUMMER RENTALS

MASSACHUSETTS — Rockport apt.; ocean view; four rooms, completely furnished, full bath; $200 monthly, $50 a week, to July 29 and Sept. 1-15. LOUIS ROGERS, Agent, 11 Granite Street, Tel. Rockport 823.

SUMMER BOARD

QUIET, restful vacation spot in the foothills of the Berkshires; our own chickens, dairy and garden products; all home-cooked foods; excellent beds. Pawling Pines, Pawling, New York.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY HOTEL
Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.
INVITES CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
30-ACRE FARM—HOME COOKING
SWIMMING—SPORT ACTIVITIES
BOOKLET

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME
Transient, permanent, for rest or study; elderly people welcome; attention if desired. Hollis 7, N. Y. Ho. 5-9484.

PAYING GUESTS

"WEEKS BY THE SEA"
Harwichport, Cape Cod, Mass., Route 28, P. O. Box 57. Enjoy a few weeks by the sea; rooms and meals; hot and cold water in all rooms; near stores, churches, movies, bathing beach; beautiful view of Nantucket Sound; rates by day, week or season; bus service from Hyannis. Tel. Harwich 276.

SHAWMONT 17 OCEAN AVENUE OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
Better class house, on the beach; modern accommodations; reasonable rates; European Plan; convenient dining; convenient by train or bus. I. A. SHAW.

THE LODGE BY THE OCEAN
BEAUTIFUL location, spacious lawn, private beach in front. Room and board $8.00 per day. JEANETTE FARREN, 154 Estey Ave., Hyannis, Cape Cod, Mass. Tel. 1482.

SENECA-BRUCE LODGE and cottages, South Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass.—Rest in pleasant surroundings; near shore, warm-water bathing; distinctive clientele; reservations advised. Route 28. MRS. HENRY B. HIGGINS.

CAPE COD
One or two rooms in attractive private home in Centerville, Mass. Twin beds, $20 and $25 per week. Easy walk beach. Tel. Hyannis 574-M.

SEA BREEZES — Come to Montauk, L. I., week ends or longer, for rest and study; good cuisine. GINNEL. Phone 2378.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

FRAMES
for Photographs
Individually Styled, Colorful and Decorative. Be sure to see our unusual collection.
MALCOLM G. STEVENS
78 SUMMER ST. ARLINGTON 4112
Cor. of Mill St., near Arlington Center

TIRES RECAPPED HERE
WHOLESALE—RETAIL
Charles B. Perham, Inc.
295 Broadway Arlington 2433

Supplies for Preserving
Jars, Rubbers, Gulf Wax
Kerr Jars and Lids
Large Enamelled Kettles
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
444 Mass. Ave. Arlington 0114

BELMONT

GREER'S FISH MARKET
Cor. Beach and Trapelo Road
Belmont 4620

Shore Haddock	lb. 19c
Fresh Mackerel	lb. 18c
Fillet of Sole	lb. 45c
Lobsters, Clams, Fresh Eastern Salmon, Steak Cod.	

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Dorchester (Continued)

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
ARLINGTON—663 Mass. Avenue
WALTHAM—443 Moody Street
MALDEN—147 Pleasant Street
QUINCY—1233 Hancock Street

BOSTON—Roslindale

PARkway 7532
(Closed Wed. at 1 p. m. except holiday week.)
Edna Beauty Shop
4197 Washington Street
(Near Rialto Theatre)

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

BRAINTREE

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Fruit
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
Annual Presentation of
FINE FURS
A Large Selection of Quality Fur Coats
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON 22, MASS.

GIFT SHOP
Attractive New Gifts for Any Occasion
HAND-DECORATED TRAYS OF METAL AND WOOD
PARTY CANDLES—POTTERY
RALPH AND RUTH BAKER
610 Main St., Brockton 48, Mass. Opp. Forest Ave.

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OIL
Lawrence Street Phone 189

SILVER JEWELRY
Gifts of All Kinds
Expert Watch Repairing
GURNEY BROS. CO.
122 Main Street, Brockton 22, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. J. McNeilly, inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Kirkland 4008. Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

This summer, there will not be as many places to go, as things look now, and you might
Just as Well Be Cool as Hot
Palm Beach Suits $19.50
Tropi-tex Suits $32.50
Harvard Cooperative Society
In Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

TELEPHONE TRO. 2211 BEL. 4500
SAGE'S
Save your energy this summer. Patronize our Bakery Dept.
MEATS - GROCERIES - FRUIT - VEGETABLES

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

DEDHAM

JOSEPH J. CRESPI
Plumbing and Heating
11 EASTERN AVENUE DED. 0130

FITCHBURG

THE HOROLOGICAL SHOP
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing
JOHN L. KOSKI
370 Main Street Over Ritter the Florist

F. H. Lane Company
CLOTHIERS
SUMMER SUITS
Sport Coats and various Leisure Garments.
Arrow Shirts
Interwoven and Holeproof Hose
Liberal stocks from which to choose.
530 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160. 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEAR WEAVE SALUTES FITCHBURG
MEET
Miss Margaret St. Germaine
Manager of Clear Weave's Fitchburg Store

Miss Margaret St. Germaine, manager of our Fitchburg store, has been associated with Clear Weave for the past ten years. She graduated from the Immaculate Conception High School in Fitchburg.
Miss St. Germaine will be happy to meet you . . . and to serve you. Come to Clear Weave where shopping is a pleasure.
CLEAR WEAVE
Stores in Principal New England Cities
435 MAIN STREET
FITCHBURG

KEEPSAKE DIAMONDS
$27.50 to $850.00
(20% Federal Tax Included)
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

GREENFIELD

CLARK HARDWARE CO.
Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods
289 Main Street

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEEF PORK
LAMB VEAL
Home-Smoked Ham and Bacon
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

Conserve Your Garments
Have them Dry Cleaned at the Individual regularly.
PHONE 1-6-4
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
Launderers—Dry Cleaners

THE BRIDGEWAY SHOP
Gifts
Chinese Pewters, Porcelains, Embroideries, Domestic Giftwares, Handwrought Silver and Costume Jewelry, Ethel Lea-Nore Creme Sachet, Cards, Lending Library.
9 BRIDGE STREET TEL. 679

HOLYOKE

CLARK'S FLOWER SHOP
466 Dwight Street Phone 8058
Holyoke, Mass.
Member Florist Telegraph Association

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

Fountain and Photographic Service
Kemp's Nuts
THEATRE PHARMACY, Inc.
1792 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0064

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOWELL (Continued)

For Quality
JEWELRY, GLASS AND SILVER
Trade at
Wood-Abbott Co.
135 CENTRAL STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
COME ON
Double the Attack
Buy Double War Bonds NOW

IF IT'S NEW
It's at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

Locker Trunks	$9 to $12
Knapsacks	$1 to $5
Laundry Cases	$1.50 to $3
Duffle Bags	$1.25 to $10
Fibre Cases	$2.95 to $5
Overnight Cases	$10.50 up

DONOVAN'S

LYNN

COTTON CHENILLE HOUSECOATS
Smart wrap-a-round models with rows and rows of fluffy chenille. Wonderful for lounging, or for the beach. Rose, blue and cherry. Sizes 14 to 20.
$5.98
Sizes 40 to 44 . . . $6.98
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Check Master
THE CHECKING ACCOUNT PLAN FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

A DEPOSIT OF $1 OPENS A CHECK ACCOUNT
NO MINIMUM BALANCE EVER REQUIRED
ONLY CHARGE 5¢ for EACH CHECK DRAWN AND EACH ITEM DEPOSITED
THE MALDEN TRUST CO.
MEMBER F. D. I. C. MALDEN, MASS.

BACK THE INVASION—
5TH WAR LOAN
Buy MORE War Bonds
F. N. JOSLIN CO.

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
160 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0500

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
Also—a complete line of LINENS BLANKETS, SHEETS and SPREADS
Now carried exclusively AT BOTH STORES
Jones Stores, Inc.
138 Pleasant Street, Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

MEDFORD

PATTERSON & PIGGOTT CO.
HARDWARE GARDEN SUPPLIES
PAINTS KITCHENWARE
KEYS MADE TOYS AND GIFTS
Phone MYStic 0404 46 High St.

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 5544 364 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream. Candy

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
EXPERT Ford SERVICE
Used Cars Bought and Sold
38 HARVARD AVE., W. MEDFORD
ARL. 6760

MEDFORD FLOWER AND GIFT SHOP
4 Salem Street Phone Mystic 0403
Fresh Flowers and Plants at All Times
Prompt deliveries: Lexington, E. Lexington, Everett, Burlington, Woburn, Winchester, Billerica, Bedford and Carlisle, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD (Continued)

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or Between-Meal Snacks
OPEN 7—CLOSE 3:00
Closed Sundays and Holidays
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Melrose 2156-W. Hours: Anytime, Monday thru Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

Service and repairs for your automobile or truck
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street

SUNOCO GAS
O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE. 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOODS OF EXCELLENCE
Prices that appeal
988 Great Plain Avenue

Flowers for All Occasions
from
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
Florists
Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
Member Florist Delivery Telegraph Ass'n
TELEPHONE NEEDHAM 0652

WHETTON'S
ESTABLISHED 1882
FUEL OILS • COAL • RANGE OILS
NEEDHAM
0967—0380—0968

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
790 PURCHASE STREET
Summer Clearance of Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits. Some as Low as ½ Price.
Don't Miss Out on This Grand Selection

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.
Furnish Your
MILK, CREAM and ICE CREAM
SERVING ROOM, SO. DARTMOUTH
Open Daily 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

M. J. Leahy Co.
572-76 Pleasant Street, New Bedford
"Smart Apparel For Men"

Ready to Use or Put Away.
PARSONS LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET AND EDGARTOWN, MASS.
DISTINCTIVE CLOTHES for WOMEN and MISSES

Frate's Dairy Co.
2834 Acushnet Avenue
Grade A Golden Guernsey
Vitamin D Milk
Ice Cream Parlor
1926 Purchase Street, Corner Logan

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
THE SANI-TONE WAY
512 Pleasant St. Dial 57803 or 57804

TABER'S INC. 254-58 Union St.
CENTRAL MARKET AND GROCERY

Buy the Best Shoes
"BOSTONIANS"
at
M. C. SWIFT & SON
201 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
A. H. BENNETT, Prop.
Cleaners and Dyers
With a reputation for good work and service since 1886
Plant at 45 Hunter St.
Store, 690 Pleasant St.
Also Main St. at Falmouth, Mass.

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Buy War Bonds
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

Being Beloved Books Giving Good Gifts Worthy Works
Louis Albion Sloman
14 Neptune Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSULATION
OF ALL TYPES
STORM WINDOWS
PECK LUMBER COMPANY
247 NEWTONVILLE AVE., NEWTONVILLE
BIGelow 7997

Now's the Time to Get Your
FERTILIZERS, SEEDS and GARDEN TOOLS
for That Victory Garden
MOORE & MOORE, Inc.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
361 Centre Street BIGelow 8072

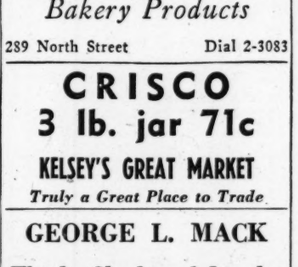
NEWTON CENTER

HEWINS SWEATERS
They take to careers as well as to the campus. Good company for tweeds.

NEWTON'S
In the Centre of Newton Centre
843 Beacon Street

J. H. CHANDLER & SON INC.
Hardware
Visit Our Housewares Department
CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
796 Beacon Street BIG. 4000

NEWTON—West Newton



N. E. WINDOW CONDITIONING CO.
963 Watertown St. W. Newton 65

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Lab-Tested MILK
at no extra cost
Pittsfield Milk Exchange
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

E. F. FISH BAKERY
Quality Breads and Bakery Products
289 North Street Dial 2-3083

CRISCO
3 lb. jar 71c
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

GEORGE L. MACK
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 Dunham St. Tel. 6996

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For your convenience . . .
EASY-TO-UNDERSTAND CHARGE FACILITIES AVAILABLE
Come in and ask for Miss Campbell . . . she'll be more than glad to help you with your credit problems.

REMICK'S

Come to our store for Paints, Wall Paper, Artists' Supplies and Gifts
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
1592 Hancock St. Hermann A. Sturn, Mgr.

VISIT
Ruth Peterson's Gift Shop
Gifts — Glass — Antiques and Furniture
725-35 Quincy Shore Blvd. PRE. 2559

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
RALPH COAL COMPANY
33 WESTON AVE., WOLLASTON, MASS.
PREsident 0837

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SALEM

Clark & Friend
225 Essex Street
Arbiters of Fashion
Men's and Women's Clothing

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charlotte Harrison
BEAUTY SALON
Razor Blade Hair Shaping
ZOTOS and RILLING PERMANENTS
151 Highland Avenue SOM. 2387
Over Central Theatre

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Bridge and Dwight Streets

ALBERT COLLINGS & SON
Painting and Decorating
Wholesale and Retail Paint and Wallpapers
New Ceilings—Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

REEVE'S MARKET
1071 State Street Phone 2-3197
Over Half a Century of Continuous Service

THE HOMESTEAD
Luncheon $1.10 to $1.25
Tea 60c to 85c
Dinner $1.50 to $2.25
Delightful Colonial Farm
Belchertown Road Route 21
Ludlow, Mass. Phone 405

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	I	N	L	A	N	D
A	S	I	A	▨	A	
T	O	N	Y	▨	T	O
E	L	A	▨	L	I	T
	D	▨	T	A	C	T
B	E	D	▨	I	K	E
O	▨	R	U	T	▨	R
S	P	A	▨	Y	E	S
T	A	K	E	▨	L	
O	R	E	▨	E	V	E
N	O	▨	G	R	E	W
	D	▨	E	I	R	E
C	Y	P	R	E	S	S

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 528 SUMMER AVE. 144 MAIN ST., I. D. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

for EXCLUSIVE GIFTS
visit
Daphne Shop
Besse Systems Building
1490 Main Street

Flowers by PAGE
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

5TH WAR LOAN
Buy More Than Before! Back the Attack!
Waltham Super Markets
836 MAIN STREET

WATERTOWN

For VARIETY in SUMMER FOODS
Visit Your STAR MARKET
Always the largest assortment of desirable foods available for your selection, and at Star Market's consistently low, money-saving prices.
Star Market Co.
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
533 Washington St., Wellesley Wel. 2820
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

WORCESTER

Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
17 FOSTER STREET

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
BUY WAR BONDS
F. E. POWERS CO.
270 Main Street Dial 3-7281

Elizabeth Ollis
Expert Hairdressers
Hair Goods Sold
DIAL 4-7238
476 Main St., 3rd Floor, Opp. City Hall

European Classified

COAL MERCHANTS

CORRALL & CO. LTD.
20, Ship St., Brighton, Sussex Tel. 1008
South Rd., Preston Park, Sussex Tel. 2216
117, Western Rd., Hove, Sussex Tel. 1103

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED — Large, light and well-equipped house suitable for school; good grounds and garden; rent or buy; Hertfordshire preferred; reasonably near Christian Science church. Box W-1827, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

NEAR EASTBOURNE—Wanted to rent house, 1 reception, 2 or 3 bedrooms; garage. Box W-1895, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRISTOL. 7. Mrs. Sparrow, 599 Gloucester Road—A few paying guests received in a private home.

POST WANTED

YOUNG gentleman, 24, seeks position, preferably part or whole outside work; willing travel; resident South London. Box W-1898, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

England

BATH

For DYEING and DRY CLEANING
send it to
Brooks'
ARGYLE ST., BATH

ENGLAND

BATH (Continued)

WEATHER FORECAST

Not available. New Umbrellas are scarce, too. But we can make your old one like new. Bring it along.
KENDALL UMBRELLAS
Repairs • Re-covers
3, The Corridor, Bath
49, Regent Street, Weston-Super-Mare.

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. BATH. Tel. 2330

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

EVERYTHING IN WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN

WHEATLEY BROS.
JAEGER
AGENTS
22, St. Leonards Rd. Tel. 123

BOURNEMOUTH

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO.
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Removal experts, decorators, complete house furnishers, carpet and curtain specialists, china, glass, ironmongery, etc.

You can rely upon
GRACE BROS.
for all your
RADIO and ELECTRICAL
requirements
6, Post Office Buildings, Winton, Bournemouth
Tel. Winton 1881

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
42A, POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
317, WIMBORNE ROAD, WINTON
LONDON HOUSE, WIMBORNE
and at SALISBURY and BATH.

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

TODAY'S WEATHER

However good, there's always 'tomorrow' Have that old Umbrella reconditioned and be ready for rain.
KENDALL UMBRELLAS
Repairs Re-covers
79, Old Christchurch Rd., and 166, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth
Forum Buildings, Above Bar, Southampton.

BRIGHTON and HOVE

Builders and Decorators
Bostel Bros Ltd
WEST STREET BRIGHTON TEL. 4084
Refrigerating, Electrical and Sanitary Engineers Heating and Lighting
ESTABLISHED 1789

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
61 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

FURTHER OUTLOOK UNSETTLED

Is your Umbrella in good shape? If not, bring it to us and it soon will be. Have it done NOW.
KENDALL UMBRELLAS
Repairs • Re-covers
14, Western Road, Brighton.
5, The Arcade, Worthing.

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24458
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST
MASSINGHAM 94 Whiteladies Rd. 21 Princess Victoria St. Clifton

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BRISTOL (Continued)

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Bristol

BROMLEY

DUNN'S IN THE MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

For High Class Jewellery
Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley and Beckenham
Phone RAV 0502

Warne's Ltd. Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61, High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton, Chingford & Upminster.

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBRIDGE

ALLIN'S
for
PLUMBING, HOT WATER AND GENERAL HEATING
Repairs and Installations
12, BRIDGE STREET PHONE 3481

BLUE BARN CAFE
American Proprietor
109, Chesterton Road
Phone 231311 Cambridge
LUNCHES and SUPPERS
12-2 6-8
Always closed on Monday evening.

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

SHIRERS & LANCES
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

GILLHAM'S
The "Look Round" Shop
STATIONERY
in All Its Branches
Tel. 2932 396, High St.

CROYDON PURLEY and District

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in This Paper
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

VERNON G. KIRK
JEWELLER, SILVERSMITH, WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
Repairs a Speciality
Old Gold Purchased
1061, London Road Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road) Tel. THO. 1935

Smith & Wilson
15 George St. Tel. Croydon 0028
Men's Outfitters and Hatters
Jaeger, Burberry and Chilprufe Agents

DUDLEY

MILKMAID
MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

EXETER

C. GOLDSMITH & SON, LTD.
Expert
Ladies' Hairdressers
24, North Street, Exeter Phone 3345

HEREFORD

MILKMAID
MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

ENGLAND

KINGSTON and SURBITON (Continued)

T. Johnson & Sons
Builders and Decorators
Elmbridge 2334
102, Brighton Road, Surbiton.

NORWICH

Phone NORWICH 22766
For House Decorating, Plumbing, Hot Water Fitting, Electric Lighting, etc.
PULLEN & MASE
St. Giles Street, Norwich

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G P O.)
Tel. 67213

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models.

PINNER

THOMAS BROS.
For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and Rational Underwear
38 and 37 High Street Phone Pinner 88

PLYMOUTH

Come to Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

JOHN YEO
& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for
VALUE in FASHIONS FABRICS and FURNISHINGS

POOLE and District

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 436 Ashley Rd
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 371

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
HANDLEYS LTD. TELEPHONE 2241

Military Tailors and Outfitters
ROWE & EDMONDS
Uniforms for all officers
Men's and Women's Services
2, CLARENDON ROAD, SOUTHSEA

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SEVENOAKS

JAMES OUTRAM
BEEHIVE BOOT STORE
"K" Footwear
Lotus & Delta
59, High Street

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SUTTON COLDFIELD and LICHFIELD

CROWSNEST DAIRIES LTD.
for
MILK
The Best and Most Economical Food

ENGLAND

SUTTON—Surrey

Outfitters and Tailors
DUGANS
invite you to visit their
LADIES' FASHION SALON
for
Clothing of Distinction
We specialize in ladies' tailoring.
24, High Street, Sutton

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
Frank East
3, 5 and 7 High St. TONBRIDGE Phone 93

TORQUAY

DEPRESSION OVER ICELAND
Quite likely. Anyway, let us make your old Umbrella as good as new. Bring it NOW—'weather' or no.
KENDALL UMBRELLAS
Repairs · Re-covers
10, Fleet Street, Torquay.

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

TROULANS LTD.
1 STRAND, TORQUAY
(The only local address)
Suppliers of all types of Scientific instruments, magnifying glasses, barometers, binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3334
(Also Exeter, Honiton, Totnes)

HAIRDRESSING
For Ladies and Gentlemen
MAISON STEPHENS ET CIE LTD.
66, Union St., Torquay. Phone 2609

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
REFRIGERATION SPECIALISTS
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT LTD.
45, Fleet Street, Torquay
Phone 3403

Bathes
Original "Devonshire Violets"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
Kodak Specialities. Films developed.
94, FLEET STREET, TORQUAY Ph. 2084
Also at Paignton and Newquay

DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS
NEWTON ROAD, TORQUAY
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Vans call in all districts
TEL. 65157

WAYCOTTS
AUCTIONEERS
House, Land, and Estate Agents
4-5, Fleet Street, Torquay Phone 4333
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Fashion Drapers
House Linens and Dress Fabrics
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd. Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

BOOK NOW FOR REMOVALS
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Opposite Central Station
Tel. 2727 (5 lines)

WORCESTER

MILKMAID
MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
Everything for Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

Wales

CARDIFF

E. Ashton Ltd
Fishmongers
Fish, Game and Poultry Dealers
CENTRAL MARKET
Cardiff. Tel. (3 lines) 4913, 4914, 4915
Established 1800

WHY NOT FLOWERS?
from
CASE BROS.
3, St. John's Square, Cardiff
Tel. 623
Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

R. G. DAVIS
Tel. 6469 3, Kingsway, Cardiff
Specialists in
MACDONALD, EUGENE and JAMAL (the new machineless Permanent Wave)
Also Manicure and Beauty Culture Consultations Free

Daily Features Page

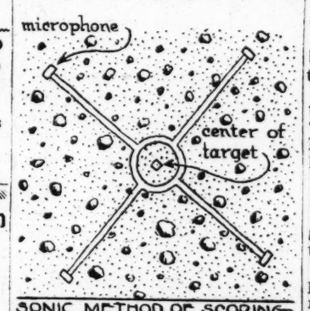
Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

Did You Ever Wonder

How Microphones Can Indicate the Accuracy Of Practice Bombing?

It used to be an expensive and manpower-consuming matter to record the success or failure of the practice bombing done by fledgling bomber crews. For example, in the course of some three months of training, a cadet will drop 200 bombs on practice targets. The spot on which each bomb fell used to be photographed from the bombing plane—requiring expensive cameras, film, etc.

This can all be done away with through the adoption of the sonic microphone method of instantaneously and automatically scoring the accuracy of practice bombing. This method was developed at the Midland Bombardier School in Texas, under the supervision of Capt. Edward P. McKaba.



SONIC METHOD OF SCORING ACCURACY OF PRACTICE BOMBING

Four microphones, protected by miniature "pillboxes," are set up, each microphone 500 feet from the center of the bomber's target—the microphones arranged opposite one another, as are the cardinal points of the compass (north, south, east, and west).

The vibrations set up by the exploding bomb radiate in all directions from the spot where the bomb strikes. If, by chance, the bomb should happen to hit squarely in the center of the target it would be equidistant from all four microphones, and the vibrations it set up would reach all the microphones simultaneously.

If, however, the bomb fell to one side of the center point of the target, the distances to the various microphones would then be unequal. The vibrations, then, would reach the nearest "mike" first, and then reach the others successively in the order of their distance.

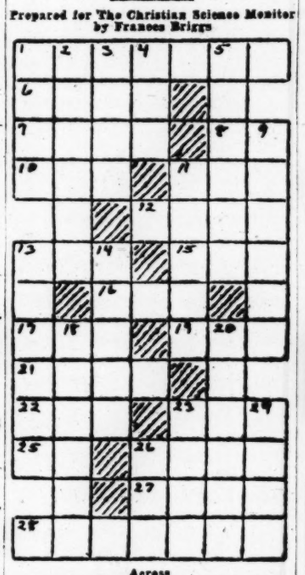
The values for the intervals between the arrival of the vibrations at the various microphones can be sent to the bomb-scoring crew at headquarters—which may be many miles distant. The scorers, then, may apply these values to a special plotting board expressly devised for use with this sonic system and readily determine the exact point where the practice bomb fell.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

OPA Puzzle Answers

1. Counterpane
2. Topical
3. Opaque
4. Contemplated
5. Poplar
6. Olympian
7. Popocatapetl

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Composer Sibelius was born where?
6—The Bengalese live on what continent?
7—Anthony Frederick Sarg was called by what given name?
8—Towards.
10—What is the highest note of the gamut?
11—What is a coin of Lithuania?
12—Diplomacy is what?
15—A palampore is associated with what article of furniture?
16—What nickname is given to Gen. Dwight G. Eisenhower?
16—What is a track worn by a wheel?
17—What is a famous watering place of eastern Belgium?
19—Affirmative answer.
21—The capture of a piece in chess is called what?
22—City of Eugene is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
23—Evening (abbr.).
25—Not any.
26—Who was former Ambassador to Japan?
27—Douglas Hyde is President of what country?
28—What tree was symbol of immortality to the ancients?

Down

1—Who was the goddess of destiny?
2—What operatic heroine drinks a magic love potion?
3—Wilcox Putnam.
4—Ballad.
5—What town of Massachusetts was founded when John Eliot settled with some of his Christian Indians?
9—What animals have flattened head, short legs, and webbed feet?
11—What do you call the people, as distinguished from the clergy?
13—So-called "Cradle of Liberty" is in what American city?
14—The adventuresome Waddles is what?
18—Literary imitation is what?
20—What are young eels?
22—Which of Great Lakes is fourth in size?
24—What is the female of sheeplike animals (pl.)?
26—In what language would you expect "Lohengrin" to be sung (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Every man hath his proper gift of God, one after this manner, and another after that.—I Cor. 7:7

In Lighter Vein

Proof!

A British officer was arguing with an American officer as to which army had the better discipline.

As the American was talking, one of his men came in.

"Cap," said the private, "can I have your jeep tonight? I've got to take out my girl."

"Sure," replied the officer. Then, turning to the Briton, he said: "There's a proof of our discipline. He needn't have asked me."—Tit-Bits.

Or Else

The sergeant-instructor was giving the new recruits a talk on tactics.

"Now, my lads," he said, "supposing you are ordered out on a raiding party. You creep out of your trench in pitch darkness and work your way across No Man's Land until you reach the enemy's line. What would be the first thing you'd have to do then?"

"Put out my flashlight!" came the prompt reply from one bright lad.—Exchange.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"Shows you how popular this ride is. No one's getting off"

It's an OPA Puzzle!

All of the words corresponding to the following definitions contain the familiar letters "O" "P" and "A" as indicated. The idea is for you to fill in the missing letters of each word.

1. A coverlet — O — — — — — P A — —
2. Pertaining to matters of current interest — O P — — A —
3. Not transparent O P A — — —
4. Observed thoughtfully — O — — — — P — A — — —
5. A tall column-like tree — — O P — A —
6. Pertaining to the Greek gods O — — — P — A —
7. A Mexican volcano — O P — — A — — — — —

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on Page)

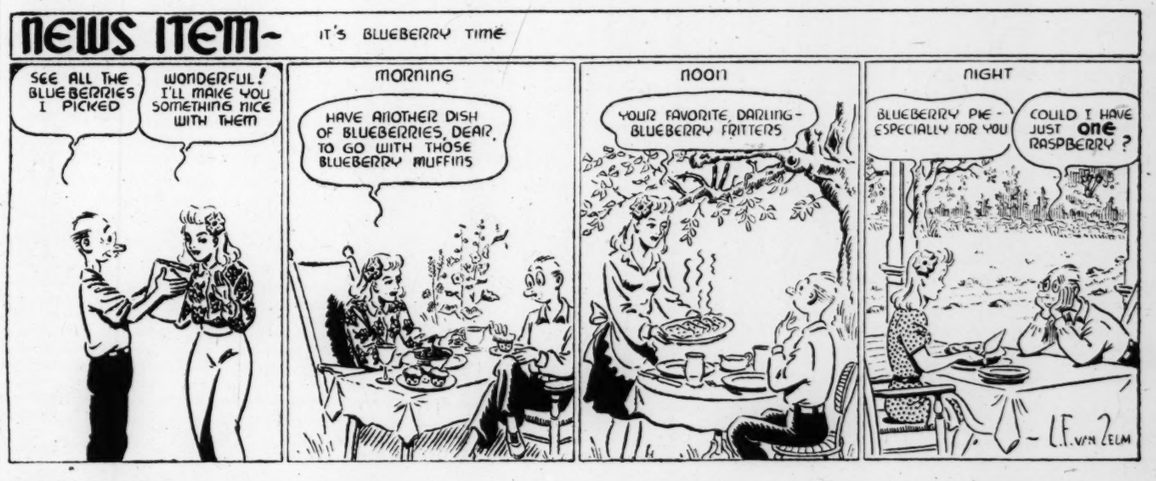
Child Came First

London

We think you'll like this air-raid story told by Mrs. W. M. J., says the London Daily Mirror. It's from a place somewhere in Hampshire. It starts with her taking her little girl into the shelter and leaving her there, telling her dog to guard he child:

"On reaching the shelter with my little boy, I found my dog watching over my little girl. We settled down and I was about to make myself comfortable when my dog whined. Turning round, I saw her with a day-old puppy in her mouth. I took it from her and she ran off and brought another to me, and repeated the action again. When she knew her three puppies were safe, she sat by me with her head on my lap. Never will I forget the look in her eyes. I shall never worry again because I know that though only a dog she would guard my children even before her own babies."

NEWS ITEM— IT'S BLUEBERRY TIME


SEE ALL THE BLUEBERRIES I PICKED
WONDERFUL! I'LL MAKE YOU SOMETHING NICE WITH THEM
MORNING
HAVE ANOTHER DISH OF BLUEBERRIES, DEAR, TO GO WITH THOSE BLUEBERRY MUFFINS
NOON
YOUR FAVORITE DARLING - BLUEBERRY FRITTERS
NIGHT
BLUEBERRY PIE - ESPECIALLY FOR YOU
COULD I HAVE JUST ONE RASPBERRY?
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*Backward Education*

By Palmer

SO YOUR FATHER IS THE SMARTEST MAN IN THIS TOWN EH? WELL, DOES HE KNOW THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE?
DOES HE! WHY HE EVEN KNOWS IT BACKWARDS!
HENRY TAFFLE - I'M SURE YOU'D DO ANYTHING TO KEEP YOURSELF IN THE HIGH ESTEEM OF YOUR SON SQUIGGLES?
WHY - OF COURSE I WOULD - WHAT A FUNNY QUESTION TO ASK!
WELL - BEFORE YOU COME HOME TONIGHT - YOU'D BETTER LEARN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE -
-BACKWARDS!
Tom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Look Before You Leap*

By Le Pelley

I HAVE A NICE BIG PIECE OF PIE HERE ....
!
?
...FOR SOMEONE WHO'LL GET ME SOME THINGS FROM THE CELLAR
WHOA...
SCRATCH
FISH ARE THE SAME WAY... THEY BITE ON ANYTHING ...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not Very Comfortable*

By Rodgers

This old place is almost 200 years old, the Boss told me as we started to explore our new summer home-
And just look at that old furniture!" he exclaimed as we came upon some stuff stored in the attic-
Why, for all we know George Washington may have slept in that very bed!"
Huh!" I thought to myself "I don't know anything about George Washington-"
"But if he slept in that old bedhe wasn't very particular!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Precious Gets a Permanent*

By The Hagers

HOW COME ALL THOSE DISHES, JOE? WHERE'S PRECIOUS, YOUR COOK?
PRECIOUS LEFT THIS MORNING.
WHY, SHE WAS ONLY WITH YOU A WEEK!
SHE ASKED FOR A MONTH'S VACATION - SO I MADE IT PERMANENT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Evil vs. Evil

Is the news of the attempted assassination of Hitler the news we have been waiting for—the first sign of a crack-up within the Third Reich and ot a repetition of the military disintegration which preceded the end of World War One?

Or is it another Reichstag fire—staged by the Nazis as a prelude to ruthless liquidation of all effective or potential opposition within the Reich?

In either case it is very good news. It is either 1918 for the German war machine, or for the Nazis a return to 1933, but with all their tricks played out.

If the Walpurgis Night with its bomb-plot, its shootings, its wild cries from the self-styled Siegfried, was the product of stage-management concocted out of perverted Wagnerian inspiration, there are nevertheless plenty of cold and solid facts to support the thesis that Hitler is confronted by serious disaffection. There is evidence—in fact in the very measures Hitler, Göring, Himmler and Doenitz are taking to meet this disaffection—that it runs deep and wide throughout the military organizations of the Reich.

A small group may have been directly responsible for the placing of a bomb at a meeting of Hitler and his highest party men. Nevertheless the disaffection is so dangerous as to make advisable a Nazi advertisement of it to the German people in order to justify any acts of Nazi violence in wiping it out. Obviously if the bomb-plot was the work of a few men outside or inside the party, the ferment which it discloses is not the small thing Hitler's announcement would make it.

Indeed this ferment must be so widespread that the Nazis had no hope of hiding it from the already frightened German people. Hitler has had to permit an added stunning blow to German morale at a moment when it is being hammered by news of disaster from all sides.

What may be happening in the Reich at this moment can only be imagined—and may be beyond imagining. But the latest example of Nazi techniques of maintaining "order" suggest that they have lost none of their earlier sadism. For some time, civilized people have struggled with the question how to save innocent Germans from the revenge which neighbors foully wronged by the Nazis would wreak upon a beaten Reich. But the problem presents itself in another way as the day of reckoning approaches, namely, how to save the Germans from themselves.

Can it be that the most tremendous sermon ever written is being prepared in the Reich today on how evil, when resisted, at last destroys itself?

Sit Down on "Sit-ins"

Refusal of war workers to leave a plant when laid off through a cutback in war production only brings a new tangle to the war effort. The novel "sit-in" tactics had their chief display at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, and this week were renewed at the Worthington Pump plant in Holyoke, Massachusetts. There 1,100 out of 3,700 employees are due to go, at least temporarily, because the Navy wants no more of the gun mounts they have been making.

The Army and Navy are under no obligation to keep the same people working in the same plant if they are not required. Especially is this true at the moment, when dozens of adjacent war plants, as in and near Holyoke, may be crying for more workers.

All of the Holyoke employees were promised comparable jobs within handy reach. After sitting in for a day they decided to go after them.

General public accord will be given the position of the War Production Board as just outlined by Arthur K. Bunker, one of its key men on the handling of cutbacks, anent the Holyoke case:

"As a matter of national policy we think it is highly important for both workers and management to understand that cutbacks in the military production must be made without delay where such production is no longer needed. It should be thoroughly understood that we have no serious national cutback problem and that generally speaking the manpower situation throughout the country is as tight or tighter than it ever was."

Midst War's Alarums

That the United States, in the midst of a war, can pursue its normal routine to the extent of creating another National Park, should be more or less disconcerting news for our enemies.

In Southwest Texas, Big Bend National Park now makes its bow, even though visitors or sight-seers may be confined for the time being to those servicemen stationed in the vicinity. Containing more than 1,000 square miles, it takes its place as one of the largest National Parks—exceeded in size only by Yellowstone, Mt. McKinley, and Glacier National Parks. Its area includes some of the picturesque canyons of the Rio Grande River, as well as the desert country of the Great Southwest and the mountains near by.

Headquarters for the new park already have been established and a superintendent appointed, and it is not unlikely that as soon as the war ends, rail and air advertising will focus attention on Big Bend. Let's see, how many miles are left in the old bus?

Accent on Internationalism

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO
July 21

President Roosevelt plainly has no intention of sinking the foreign-policy issue in this election. Instead, he will put the accent on internationalism. His acceptance speech, delivered by radio to the convention here—and at the best time for all the Nation to listen in—was largely devoted to developing the thesis that the Democratic Party is more advanced than the Republican in advocating co-operative use of armed forces to keep the peace.

Mr. Roosevelt encouraged such an impression by stressing the words "armed forces" — which were also placed in the Democratic platform, apparently as a reminder to Republicans that their platform builders had feared to use them, resorting instead to "peace forces" (which we innocently supposed meant the same thing). He built up to this declaration by reminding Americans that Oklahoma and California today are as much a part of distant lands "as Massachusetts and Virginia were a part of the European picture in 1778."

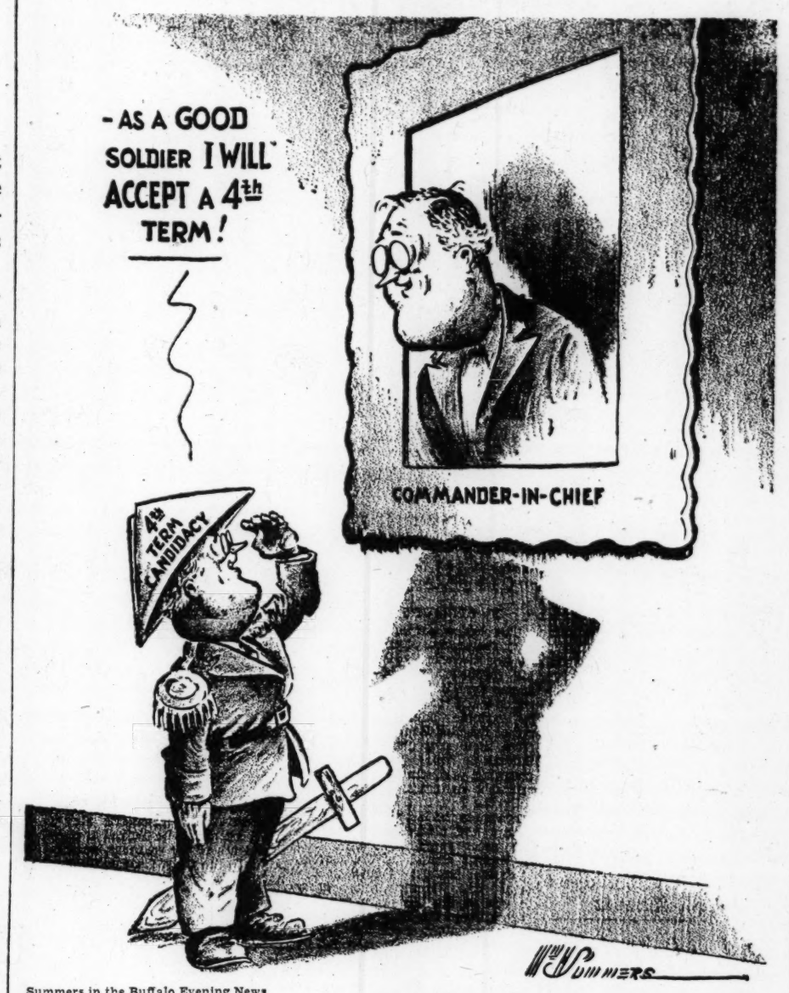
In the process, Mr. Roosevelt not only displayed his own grasp of the development which has made it necessary to defend Oklahoma and California in Normandy and Saipan; he paid his respects to the "isolationists and ostriches who plagued our thinking before Pearl Harbor." Adroitly he went on to assert that "your government" has not only understood "that we must take a leading part in the maintenance of peace and in the increase of trade" but "for many months has been laying plans" to prevent hardship after the war. He was building up the picture of the reliable and far-sighted horse crossing the stream—knowing where he is and having already planted his feet on firm ground.

Although he had said he would not this year campaign in the usual way, the President displayed a familiar technique in drawing the comparison between the "inexperienced and immature hands" of those "who opposed Lend-Lease" and the services of "those who saw the danger" and have "carried the war to its present stage of success." Nor did he hestitate to hark back to "breadliners and apple-selling" for veterans after the last war. Modesty did not keep him from referring to "those who rescued" American business and labor in 1933.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed confidence that the people would choose this year, not on the basis of glowing platform promises but "on the record." This is true. But Mr. Roosevelt will not be permitted to present his version of the record without sharp questioning before the campaign is over. He conceded that there had been mistakes. They will be emphasized as part of the record.

The people will read the record for themselves. And they will not use—at least that deciding section of them which is independent will not use—distorting, partisan spectacles to look through. They will add up in the record not only the personalities, the alertness or experience of leaders, but the record of the respective parties and influences behind them. And they are going to reason from those records as to the prospects of performance. They will need the attitude of prayerful seeking of the right, which the President invoked when he repeated the magnificent words of Lincoln's Second Inaugural.

At Your Service, Sir



Summers in the Buffalo Evening News

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

A GI Views the Flicks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read Frank M. Daugherty's very interesting analysis of the overseas film situation for servicemen in the April 18, 1944, issue of The Christian Science Monitor, and while I cannot differ with his conclusions I thought I'd relate the situation on my particular base.

We have had a variety of "A" and "B" pictures similar to that in the average movie house in the States, with four changes weekly. Some of the pictures were old, but most of them have been fairly recent—"Jane Eyre," "Song of Bernadette," "Mr. Lucky," "This Is the Army," and many others, not over a year old. The releases we get correspond roughly to those in the regular English cinema houses, showing that there is no discrimination being made between us and the "paying customers."

Of course, it's much easier to send a film from California to New York, than from New York to England; so we expect them to be older than those our newspapers from home show us are being shown in the States. Perhaps, too, this theater is the best of all in this movie respect—it should be easier to get film to us than to the boys on New Guinea.

All in all, none of us ever complains about the movie fare being shown. When "oldies" are shown, they are generally the choice of the last few years, and seeing them again can be just as much fun as the first time. For example, I saw "Louisiana Purchase" with Bob Hope, Victor Moore, and Vera Zorina last evening, and I laughed just as hard and was just as pleased with the beautiful girls in technicolor, as the first time I saw the thing.

S/SGT. R. S. SKINNER
Somewhere in England.

Kindness on Liberation Day

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently I received a moving letter from London from which the following is an excerpt:

"Monday night I seemed quite disturbed and kept waking up all night. . . . I knew that planes had been roaring over all night, more than I have ever heard; but still I didn't realize that my mental disturbance was caused by the beginning of the invasion. . . . Of course, the news wasn't long in coming through, and what a day Tuesday proved to be! It was quite unlike any other day I can remember. The feeling of extreme tension which had prevailed everywhere for weeks and months was relieved, and in place came a quiet calm determination, and one felt that the whole nation was united in prayer. People said that shop assistants were unusually kind and attentive, and one really felt that we were embarking on a mighty crusade of liberation. I have never been so glad I came back to England as I was on Tuesday." V. M.
Boston

Bad Taste in a Film

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Most of the patriotic moving picture shorts issued by the Government are very good. However, one was released recently which certainly showed poor taste and left a very bad example. It showed four men playing poker and drinking beer. One of them produced some black-market gasoline coupons. Another of the men gave a very nice little patriotic talk against this sort of thing and tore the book up. All of the men, including the owner of the book, seemed well pleased with the talk and convinced they wanted no gas they weren't entitled to and so went back to their gambling and drinking.

The inference is that drinking and gambling are quite all right, so have your fun that way and leave the old bus in the garage. Think of the hundreds of thousands of boys and girls who see this picture and carry away the subtle thought that everything is O. K. as long as it doesn't violate Government restrictions.

Emporia, Kan. WILLIAM C. MCNUTT

For Peacetime Conscription

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I can hardly agree with the letter of E. E. Coleman who, speaking of proposed peacetime military conscription, sees no reason why an army of mercenaries cannot do the job. Obviously, the job is a big one, too big, I should say, for the size of an army that we could keep "well paid." Second, the main object of conscription is the training of yearly classes of men, so that in time of national emergency a backlog of trained reserves is at hand, in the enormous quantities needed for modern war. Third: a "citizens' army" does not promote a military class as a mercenary army might well produce. SGT. GEORGE G. WATTS, USMCR
Cherry Point, N. C.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Carpenters Union, Please Note

In these days when, in spite of invasion, so many workmen are grouching, it was certainly an inspiring experience to hear our village carpenter, well over sixty, going about the job of repairing our rotting porch steps and singing lustily, "We have no bananas today." Singing as he might have sung it years ago, when, with bananas two for five, it was for some unknown reason the song hit of the day.

Almost did I think I was hearing something eerie, borne in from that happy era long since gone by. A tune that might have come from a barrel-organ pealing forth so rollickingly that Alfred Noyes, had he been hearing, surely would have been prompted to add a stanza to "Come Down to Kew."

Astonished, I stood as if rooted to the spot and watched our carpenter wielding his hammer as if repairing old steps was the particular job he adored.

Here was a workman, knowing no such shirking device as the slow-down. Wholeheartedly, he hustled along his work. A large man, ruddy of complexion, spectacles on nose, his blue eyes beaming, muscled like Longfellow's village blacksmith.

A Yankee carpenter, singing as he toiled, in spite of war shortages, rationing and high prices. Surely, I thought, the home-front morale is upping. For New Englanders, even in the best of times, have never been given to singing light songs. Hymns have always been their specialty. Nor in the old days were spontaneous songs encouraged either. As a child visiting my grandparents' farm in Connecticut and coming downstairs in the morning with a gay song on my lips, I remember being admonished by my grandmother, "Sing before breakfast, cry before night."

Such an unexpected attitude as this Connecticut laborer had toward his job gave me such a lift that I fairly flew into my war garden. "We have no bananas," the song continued. Well, just what did it matter with a tune like that? And what if the beetles were starting on the beans? My spray would soon control them. What if the weeds were crowding my onions? My old weeder would finish them.

Nor was this song the only one in his repertoire, I found, as for the two days that he worked on those steps his jolly tunes rang out above his methodical sawing and hammering. Though many of them were unfamiliar, I concluded that they were either before my day or so new that I had not yet caught up with them. But they all were sung with gusto.

Whether he belonged to the union or not I did not ask, but I think he does.

But that's neither here nor there. All I ask is that at the next conclave of the labor organizations they install a branch of singing carpenters.

For singing is equally as much aid to the workman as to the soldier who now in many camps is taught to sing. It steps up any job with its good cheer and high courage.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

Secession in the Electoral College?

An Intimate Message From Chicago

By Donovan Richardson

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, JULY 21

Will the revolt of Southern Democrats tip the scales in this year's election? Will the long-seething undercurrent of anti-New Deal, anti-Wallace, pro-States' rights, pro-white supremacy feeling that blew off some steam in the 90 votes cast against renomination of President Roosevelt in this convention boil over now in an actual rump convention or in an Electoral College secession?

Apparently the Democratic top command is not greatly alarmed. For this convention has so far done little that is visible to appease the revolters. In fact, if the bolder elements as represented by the Texas and Mississippi State Conventions were running a bluff, it has been called. On May 23, the Texas Democratic State Convention adopted a remarkable set of resolutions. These declared that unless certain conditions were fulfilled, the Democratic slate of Presidential electors in Texas would not support the nominee of this convention, but "some other Democrat of their choice." On June 7, the Mississippi Convention adopted a similar ultimatum.

The resolutions required the National Convention of the party to denounce the Supreme Court decision upholding Negro participation in primaries; to restore the two-thirds rule for nominations in the National Convention; to reject any plank proposing "to bring about social equality" or any plank encroaching on the rights of States to prescribe the qualifications of voters.

This convention has met only one of these demands; it has refrained from promising to abolish the poll tax bar on voting. It has not denounced the Supreme Court primaries decision or restored the two-thirds rule. It has written into its platform this affirmation on equal rights:

> We believe that racial and religious minorities have the right to live, develop and vote equally with all citizens and share the rights that are guaranteed by our Constitution.

In addition, this convention forced the "regular" Texas delegation to divide its convention votes with the contesting delegates chosen by a rump convention formed out of New Deal elements which walked out of the "regular" convention. Thirty-two of the Texas "regulars" in their turn walked out of this national convention when the contesting delegation was seated (under a compromise which gave each delegate in both groups a half vote). This seating of the contesting delegation was also an open defiance of the ultimatum.

In some respects the situation has not been clarified by the convention. Former Governor Conner of Mississippi is threatening to hold a rump convention and start a "new Democratic Party." Most of the delegations from the Solid South had some anti-Roosevelt votes, and there have been more than a few indications here that opposition to a fourth term comes from the grass-roots in a good many places.

Undoubtedly, many Southerners feel deeply about one or several of the issues involved and some of them are ready for drastic action—even to aiding the election of a Republican. But the convention has disclosed that others are not irreconcilable. The supposedly "anti-Roosevelt" Texas "regulars" were pledged to support the convention's nominee. And there is talk now of efforts to have a forthcoming Texas convention rescind the ultimatum and certify a pro-Roosevelt slate of electors.

The threat to have the party's electors refuse to vote for the party's nominees has been widely criticized as contrary to Constitutional practice. It is technically legal, for the Constitution made no provision for political parties and left electors free to do the choosing. But for more than 100 years the people have expected electors to act simply as agents to record the popular vote. The revolters say that if they announced in advance they would not vote for the party nominee, they would be under no obligation to do so. But it is believed that only the more desperate among them are pleased with the device and prepared to carry out an Electoral College secession.

As for a new party in the South, it is well to remember that there are always two factions among Southern Democrats that are often as sharply opposed as two parties. This fact has much to do with the rebellion. But in any long-range survey one is bound to see dilemmas ahead for Southern conservatives who will not vote Republican and find the alternative is a C. I. O.-supported ticket pledged to equal rights.

Mr. Welles's Pattern for World Peace

The Bookshelf

The concept of the cold, impersonal, impenetrable diplomat has probably not in modern times been more perfectly typified than in Sumner Welles when he was Undersecretary of State of the United States of America. Those who knew him in those days scarcely dreamed that behind his icy exterior lay deep, positive convictions.

Now they come pouring out in a book which is really three books in one. THE TIME FOR DECISION (New York: Harpers. $3) is partly personal reminiscence, partly an incisive and caustic résumé of past periods of American foreign policy, and finally, and obviously most important to the author, an urgent appeal for immediate establishment of a world council.

On this last point Mr. Welles offers to the American public the first complete and detailed blueprint of a new world organization to come from what is without doubt an authoritative source. He wants, right now, before the war is over, a Provisional United Nations Executive Council of eleven members. Four would come from "the Big Four"—America, Britain, China, and Russia. Two would be appointed by the European group of States, two by the American group, one by the Far Eastern group, one by the Near and Middle East and African group, and one by the British Commonwealth.

This council would supervise the making of the peace, the policing of the peace, and the evolution of the eventual and permanent form of world organization. Above all, Mr. Welles wants this done at once. He believes that the League failed largely for two reasons. It was set up after the war had been won and the grand alliance had begun to cool. It attempted to achieve its permanent form by one single gulp, rather than by evolution. His remedy is the transitional or provisional feature of the new council and its establishment before the new alliance cools.

To insure against the Germans again threatening the peace of the world, Mr. Welles recommends that the Reich be split into three States, and that East Prussia be given to Poland, and its German population moved back to the Fatherland.

Probably more than anything else, Mr. Welles's book is an urgent appeal to Franklin Delano Roosevelt to act before the Allied armies reach Berlin. In this he perhaps gives the basic reason why he was forced out of the State Department, for such urgency is not apparent in Cordell Hull's approach to the same problem. Mr. Hull's actions certainly imply that to him the most important thing is to take the subject out of domestic American politics rather than to get it into operation before the end of the war. The difference between these two men, not over the form of the world organization, but over its timing, must have been an acute one which came to a head just before Mr. Welles's forced resignation.

Behind all this and running through the historical chapters of the book is the impassioned plea of a great diplomatic technician for a coherent, positive American foreign policy worthy of a great nation. He defends, ably, most of the foreign policies of the Roosevelt Administration. But he makes one forthright exception. "Of all our blind isolationist policies," he says, "the most disastrous was our attitude on the Spanish civil war."

As for the policies of the Harding-Coolidge period, Mr. Welles castigates the well-intentioned Kellogg-Briand pact as "a fitting climax to a foreign policy which even in its least harmful aspects was totally negative." In his opinion, that pact was "more truly harmful in its effect upon the true interests of the United States" than anything which followed the rejection of the League, because it "stimulated the delusion of a great body of the American people that the mere formulation of a wish is equivalent to positive action."

Along with all this is the personal account of Mr. Welles's mission to Europe in early 1940 to find out for the President whether any possibility existed for peace before the real fighting began.

The book is worth reading just for this part of history. It is, of course, required reading for anyone seriously interested in the problem of evolving a secure peace out of this war. JOSEPH C. HARSCH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month.....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Chicago.....333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1
Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit 2
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building, Miami 32
St. Louis.....611 Olive Street, St. Louis 1
Kansas City...1002 Walnut Street, Kansas City 6
San Francisco, 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5
Los Angeles, 650 S. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14
Seattle.....1326 Fifth Avenue, Seattle 1
London.....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
SAN FRANCISCO: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.